

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 189.—Vol. VIII.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1839.

[PRICE 6D.]

SHARES IN VALUABLE BRITISH MINES, REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, &c.

MR. C. WARTON'S NEXT PERIODICAL SALE OF THE above described property, will take place at the Auction Mart (opposite the Bank of England), on Thursday next, the 11th of April, at Twelve o'clock, and will include shares in the Western Mining Association, the West Cornwall Mines Investment Company, Carizze Consols, the Providence Mines, Recliff, West Wheal Jewel, Marazion, Wheal Providence, Dancosomb, &c.; also nine shares in the Royal Adelaide Gallery of Practical Science, Lowther Arcade; a Policy for £1000; Reversions of Money, &c.

Particulars may be had in due time at the Auction Mart, London; at the Golden Lion Hotel, Liverpool; and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer and estate agent, 38, Threadneedle Street.

TO SPECULATORS.

EXTENSIVE COPPER WORKS.—TO BE SOLD, for the space of TWENTY-ONE YEARS, and entered upon immediately, that valuable Copper Mine, called SYGUN, situated in the parish of Reddifer, in the county of Merioneth. The expense of settling the above mine into a regular system of working will be but very trifling. Nature having given every advantage. It is quite adjacent to the public road, and at a distance of eight miles from the nearest town, five of which may be performed by water.

All particulars and tenders are to be made (post paid), with the letters "S. M." endorsed, to D. W. Griffith, Esq., Reddifer, North Wales; and for personal inspection of the works, apply to Mr. Robert Roberts, Mining Agent, Reddifer.

N.B.—All machinery thereon may be had after the 1st of May next.

SUNDRY STEAM-ENGINES AND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

One 60 in. cylinder Engine, at Wheal Hope, in Porthcubbin.
One 26 in. " " " at Retallack, near Reubbas, St. Hilary.
One 26 in. " " " and boiler, at Wheal Fortune, in St. Agnes.
One 30 in. " " " " at Newton Moor, near Polgine, Camborne.
One 27 in. " " " " at Pengelly, Breage.
One 18 in. " " " " at Wheal Saturn, St. Iago.

Also a considerable quantity of pumps, H-pieces, work barrels (iron and brass), and every other description of Mining Materials. Application to be made at the office of the late Thomas Teague, Esq., Redruth (if by letter, post paid).
Dated Redruth, April 2.

TO LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE MAKERS, ENGINEERS, AND MACHINISTS. VERY VALUABLE MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.

CHUNK ENGINE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, ON THE BANKS OF THE CANAL.

Consisting of a most COMPLETE AND COMPREHENSIVE LATHE, of very superior workmanship and design, EIGHTEEN FEET BED, with three feet headstock, compound sliding rest, self-acting for turning cones, surfaces, or cylinders, with an Apparatus, applicable at pleasure to the sliding rest, for drilling against the face plate, cutting and saving metal, also for cutting the teeth of wheels of any pitch; this LATHE is a complete self-acting BORING AND PLANING APPARATUS for any sized cylinder, up to four feet diameter, and will plane a SURFACE of eight feet by three feet six inches, and cut Slots or Key Ways fifteen inches long in the interior of a cylinder from two inches to five feet diameter, or thirteen feet in length on the exterior of any cylinder under six feet diameter; TWELVE OTHER VERY VALUABLE AND COMPLETE LATHES, from six to ten feet long in the bed, with Slide Rests, Cutting and DIVIDING ENGINES, Boring, Slotting, and Screw Cutting Apparatus; GAS TUBE WELDING MACHINE; Capula; twelve inch Blowing Machine; Railway Velocipede; universal self-acting CENTERING MACHINE FOR SHAFTS, from a quarter of an inch to six inches diameter; SELF-FEEDING MACHINE, for cutting out blanks; Bottom-making Machines, Casting Boxes, Vices, Smith's Tools, &c.; Straight Edges, Surfaces, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, THE NINTH OF APRIL NEXT, and following days, commencing each day at Eleven o'clock.

Offices, 54, New-street, Birmingham.

May be viewed seven days prior to the sale, with catalogues, price one shilling. To be had upon application to Mr. Prosser, Civil Engineer, No. 2, Cherry-street, Birmingham, who will give every information respecting the various lots; and also may be had at the *Guardian Office*, Manchester; *Mercury Office*, Liverpool; *Iris Office*, Sheffield; *Journal Office*, Bristol; *Mining Journal Office*, London; *Railway Times Office*, London; *Chronicle Office*, Wolverhampton; at the Works; and at the Offices of the Auctioneer.

As the limits of an advertisement will not allow a full description of the VERY MAGNIFICENT LATHE, a Lithographic Drawing will be published with the catalogue.

MUIRKIRK IRON WORKS.

UPSET PRICE, £20,000.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROPE, on Wednesday, the 17th of April, at one o'clock afternoon, within the Royal Exchange Side Rooms, Glasgow (if not previously disposed of by private contract), those well-known IRON WORKS carried on at MUIRKIRK, in the COUNTY OF Ayr, with every capability for prosecuting an extensive business in the manufacture of FIG IRON, BAR-IRON, IMPLEMENTS, and CASTINGS.

The following is a description of the works, machinery, fixtures, and land, to be exposed at the above low upset price, for the encouragement of competition. The purchaser will receive the movable stock, on a valuation by neutral persons.

UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT.

1 Pumping Engine, with 3 Boilers.—The steam cylinder 64 inches diameter, 8 feet stroke; working barrels 144 inches diameter. Also, injection and other pipes, and about 50 fathoms of 144 inch pipes, in two columns, for drawing water.
18 Pumping and winding rigs of various power, with boilers, at the coal and ironstone pits, including pit head framing, and winding apparatus, at present in use. Cast-iron pit rails, about 11,000 yards.

FIG-IRON DEPARTMENT.

4 Blast furnaces, viz. 2 furnaces, with cast & bridge houses, & heating apparatus.
1 Do. with cast and bridge house, sliding machine, and heating apparatus.
1 Do. recently erected, with cast house.
2 Blowing engines, viz. 1 engine, double power, steam cylinder, 4 feet diameter, 8 feet stroke; the blast cylinder 8 feet diameter, with about 400 yards of pipes.
1 Do. single power, the steam cylinder 37½ inches diameter, 6½ feet stroke; the blast cylinder 6½ feet diameter, with pipes for conveying the blast to the furnaces.
40 Ovens for cooking coal, and 4 kilns for calcining ironstone, with about 300 yards of 4 and 6 inch pipes, for conveying water to the ovens; and other pipes, and plates in connection therewith.

BAR-IRON DEPARTMENT.

Steam forge, with two chaferies, a hammer for drawing bars, and a tilt hammer for making rods, and other articles, or for planing; driven by a double power steam engine, including Glover's house, beam, lay-off, station, byers, mill-house, rolling houses, and granaries; thrashing mill, straw-cutting, and churning machine, driven by a water wheel, with iron pipes for conveying the water; also, rollers and apparatus for dressing food for horses and cattle.
The farm consists of about 120 imperial acres of thoroughly drained land, in a high state of cultivation, and intersected with thriving plantations.
Grounds occupied by the works, and other houses in connection therewith, including the manager's house, offices, garden, and lawn, extends to about 60 imperial acres.

Right to the water of two reservoirs, occupying about 100 Scotch acres, held in conjunction with the Carron Company.

Canal for conveying the water, or for navigation, extending nearly two miles.

The works are situated on the banks of the river Ayr, and have a supply of water, at all seasons of the year, with falls equal to about 100 horse power. The field of minerals is rich and extensive; the limestones are moderate; and the materials are available, and can be procured at cheap rates. Besides an abundance of clay-band stone, black-band has recently been discovered. The quality of the produce has long been established, and highly appreciated both in the home and foreign markets. The projected railway from Carron to Glasgow will pass within a few miles of the works.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr. Matthew Craikhead, at Glasgow, or to Messrs. Morrison and Paterson, writers, Glasgow; or to Messrs. Walker and Melville, W.S., Edinburgh; or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., London; or to Messrs. Curran and Brown, Ayr; or to the managers of the works, at Glasgow.

Glasgow, March 14.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE COAL COMPANY, IBSTOCK COLLIERY, near LEICESTER, have for DISPOSAL, several SHARES OF TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS each, in the above advantageous Property.

The estate comprises ninety-eight acres of excellent land, with a substantial and commodious Farm House, and suitable Out-buildings.

The Mines consist of several Seams or Beds of Coal, of superior quality, and full forty feet in thickness, together with an excellent Mine of Clay, upon which an extensive Brick-yard is already established.

To this valuable Property are added eleven acres of Mines under another Estate, and the company have the option of purchasing one hundred acres more of Mines, at an exceedingly low sum per acre.

A Plant, comprising all suitable Erections and Machinery, has been established for several years, and two Seams of Coal, one five feet the other eight feet thick, are now in full operation. This plant has proved most advantageous to the present company, but as the demand for coals in this neighbourhood is daily increasing, and the present plant being insufficient in itself to supply the demand, the object desired by the sale of the remaining unpurchased Shares, is to enable the proprietors to make a further outlay in the erection of an entire new plant, for the purpose of working the untouched Seams or Beds of Coal, thereby producing a quantity equal to the demand, and bringing almost immediately into the market a great portion of the Estate, which, with the use of the present Plant only, must unavoidably remain undisturbed for several years.

A private railway extends from the colliery, forming a junction with the Leicester and Swannington Railway, within twelve miles of Leicester, from whence coals are conveyed by canal, southwardly to London, and all the intermediate towns.

The numerous and advantageous facilities connected with this colliery, and the prosperous manner in which it has of late been conducted, renders it an object of considerable importance to persons wishing to embark in mining operations.

Applications for shares (if by letter, post paid) to be made to Mr. Samuel Hill, Hill Top, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, from whom further information may be obtained relative to the above undertaking.

Ibstock, March 4.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

TO BE LET ON LEASE.—ALL THE SEAMS OF COAL AND CULM lying under the lands of YNISPENLLWCH, the property of J. N. Miers, Esq., situate in the parish of Llangevaelach, and within five miles of Swansea, the canal to which port runs through the estate. This fine mineral property possesses all the elements of a most profitable colliery. For particulars apply to Messrs. Brough and Son, mineral surveyors, &c., Neath, Glamorganshire, if by letter post paid.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, at the Boringdon Park Mine, in the parish of Plympton St. Mary, Devon, a 30-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, with boiler weighing 3½ tons, and steam case complete; length of stroke in the cylinder, 8 feet 4 inches—in the shaft 7 feet. The above machinery was made by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, under the inspection of Mr. W. West, engineer, about two years since, and is in excellent condition.

For further particulars apply to the agents at the mine, where the same may be inspected, the secretary to the company, No. 2, White Lion-court, Cornhill, or Capt. W. Williams, Wheal Friendship Mine, near Tavistock (if by letter post paid).

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, &c.—WANTED, BY THE RHYMEY IRON COMPANY, in consequence of the death of their late engineer, Mr. Josiah Richards, an ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT of the first-rate abilities, capable of erecting and taking charge of the machinery, &c., of a large iron work.—Applications to be made personally, or by letter, either to Mr. Peterick, the Secretary to the Company, Laurence Pountney-hill, London, or to Richard Johnson, Esq., Manager, at the Rhymer Iron Works, near Abergeynwy.

RIVER SUIR NAVIGATION.—CONTRACTS FOR WORKS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors will meet at their Office in Carrick-on-Suir, at Twelve o'clock, on the 25th of April next, to RECEIVE TENDERS for the EXECUTION OF THE FOLLOWING WORKS:—

CONTRACT, No. 1.—To excavate a channel through Brown's Wood Bank, River Suir, the length is 300 yards or thereabouts, the breadth at base seventy feet.

CONTRACT, No. 2.—To excavate a channel from Tinnahla to Carrick, a distance of about 200 yards, the breadth at base seventy feet.

Plans, sections, form of proposals for the above-named works, are ready for inspection at the Secretary's Office, Carrick-on-Suir.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest offer, and security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

Suir Navigation Company's Office, Carrick-on-Suir, March 14.

A. O'Riordan, Secretary.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS for LOANS, under the provisions of their Act of Parliament.

The Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS OF MONEY, for terms of not less than three years, on interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, at the Company's Offices, 4, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.—Tenders, stating the amounts and the terms of years, to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, as above.

London, March 12.

LONDON AND CROYDON RAILWAY.—The directors will receive PROPOSALS for the lease of the remainder of the BONDS under the company's seal, in sums not less than £300 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st of July and 1st of January; the principal to be irredeemable until the 1st of July, 1844.

By order of the directors, R. S. YOUNG, Sec.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS for LOANS.—The directors of the York and North Midland Railway Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS OF MONEY, on interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, in sums of not less than £500, and for three or five years. Tenders, stating the amount and term of years for which the same may remain, to be addressed to the secretary at this office, or to Mr. Pullerton, North Midland Railway office, 15, George street, Mansion house, London.

By order, JAMES MEKE, Deputy-Chairman. GEORGE BAKER, Sec.

York and North Midland Railway Office, York, March 28.

ANTI-COAL MONOPOLY ASSOCIATION.—The PRO-SPERITY, containing the opinion of Mr. J. Tidd Pratt, are now ready, and may be had on application at the offices of Messrs. Northcote and Bousquet, parliamentary agents, 4, Parliament street; or of Messrs. Clarke and Lewis, newspaper and advertisement agents, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street; at which offices applications for shares may also be left, distinguishing whether consumers or capitalists.

On the 1st of April was published, price Sixpence, the Third Number of the Fifth Volume of

THE MINING REVIEW A MONTHLY RECORD OF GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND METALLURGY.

Edited by HENRY ENGLISH, F.G.S.

Containing, in addition to the Original Articles, Reviews of Scientific Works, Foreign Extracts, Proceedings of Scientific Bodies, and Miscellaneous Intelligence, a Paper on the EXPANSIVE ACTION OF STEAM IN SOME OF THE PUMPING ENGINES ON THE CORNISH MINES.

The First Number (published on the 1st of February) contained a very important Paper on the STATISTICS OF THE IRON TRADE.

The Second Number (published on the 1st of March) contained a Paper on the OCCURRENCE OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fourth Volume may now be had, in boards, price 5s. 6d.

THE MINING REVIEW is also published on the last Saturday in the month, as a SUPPLEMENT TO

THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

And furnished GRATIS to the subscribers of that publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL is the only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the English and Foreign Mining Districts, Sales and Purchases of Ores, Prices of Metals and Materials, Prices of English and Foreign Funds, Shares in Mines, Railways, Joint-Stock Banks, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c.; forming an invaluable record of every occurrence relating to

MINES, RAILWAYS, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, &c.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at Two o'clock every Saturday afternoon, at the office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, price Sixpence, and may be had of all booksellers and news-vendors in town and country.

The Advertisements inserted are confined to prospectuses of new companies, notices of meetings, calls, and dividends, sales of mineral property, or other matters intimately connected with the interests of the capitalist, and the proprietor in Joint-Stock Companies.

As in an early Number will appear, a Paper on an Improved Process in the Manufacture of Metals, whereby the deleterious smoke now generated will be avoided, and a considerable saving effected in the consumption of fuel, accompanied by engravings.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.—THE CLASSES

for the instruction of young men intended for the profession of civil engineers or mining will be RESUMED on Tuesday, the 9th April next. The courses will be given by professors the Rev. T. G. Hall, H. Mosley, J. F. Daniell, John Phillips, and C. Wheatstone; and J. Tennant, and J. Bradley, Esqs. A prospectus of the course may be had at the secretary's office. J. LONSDALE, B.D., Principal, King's College, London, March 28.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

To Engineers, Railway Directors, Steam-Boat Proprietors, Manufacturers, and others requiring Steam Power.

MESSRS. BUNNETT and CORPE respectfully solicit attention to their new PATENT CONCENTRIC STEAM-ENGINE, which, by its novel formation and arrangements, combine compactness of form, increase of power, speed, and economy in working, to an extent hitherto unobtainable. Descriptive plans and particulars, also cards to view the Engine in operation at their ENGINE and PATENT REVOLVING IRON SHUTTER WORKS, Deptford, may be obtained at their office, No. 26, Lombard-street, London.

TWO NEW HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES FOR SALE, Six and Four Horse-power, very compact and well finished—adapted to work very economically. Engines of the same pattern may be seen in work as above.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.—At a General Meet-ing of Shareholders, held at the Office of the Company, on Thursday, the 28th March, it was unanimously resolved.—That this Company be dissolved, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the Materials forthwith, and wind up the concern.—A plan having been submitted to the meeting for the disposal of all the machinery and stores to the Directors of the Cudra Consolidated Mines, at a fixed price, in exchange for shares in that Company, the same was adopted, and it was resolved.—That all the shareholders of this Company who choose to avail themselves of this plan, be required to signify their assent, and deposit their shares at this Office on or before Tuesday, the 9th April; and that those who do not signify their assent within that time, shall be considered as dissenting.

The materials will be put up to Public Sale, and by the market value so ascertained, the dissenters will be paid their proportion of the net proceeds.—Further information can be obtained at the Office.

Adam's-court, March 28.

W. CODNER, Secretary.

TYNE DOCK COMPANY. Capital £150,000, in shares of £5 each. PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

Sir James Duke, M.P. John Chapman, Esq. John Hodson Hinde, Esq. M.P. Joseph L. Heathorn, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq. M.P. Richard Brown, Esq.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE IN NEWCASTLE. The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle.

Robert Anderson, Esq., South Shields. Robert Hannell, Esq., North Shields. General Austin, Newcastle. Joseph Harrgrave, Esq., South Shields. William Beaumont, Esq., Newcastle. William Harrison, Esq., Whitburn. Richard H. Bell, Esq., South Shields. T. E. Headlam, M.D., Newcastle. Thomas Bell, Esq., South Shields. A. J. Frore Marreen, Esq., South Shields. Russell Bowley, Esq., Cleadon Meadows. John Morrison, Esq., Newcastle. John Brandling, Esq., Keston Lodge. Henry Morton, Esq., Lambton. Robert Todd, Esq., Newcastle. Robert William Brandling, Esq., Low. Ralph Park Phillips, Esq., Newcastle. Gosforth. Jonathan Richardson, Esq., Newcastle. John Buddle, Esq., Wallsend. Richard Strathmore, Esq., South Shields. Thomas Cargill, Esq., Newcastle. Thomas Smith, Esq., Heaton Hall. John Thomas Carr, Esq., Newcastle. William Smith, Esq., Newcastle. William Chapman, Esq., Newcastle. Robert Spence, Esq., North Shields. John Clayton, Esq., Newcastle. R. W. Swinburne, Esq., South Shields. Isaac Cookson, Esq., Meldon Park. Hugh Taylor, Esq., Farnham. John Cookson, Esq., Newcastle. Robert Todd, Esq., Newcastle. William Cuthbert, Esq., Beaufort. J. T. Wawn, Esq., Middles. Armorer Donkin, Esq., Newcastle. Nicholas Wood, Esq., Killingworth. Joseph Elder, Esq., North Shields. William Woods, Esq., Newcastle. Thomas Fenwick, Esq., North Shields. Thomas Young, Esq., North Shields.

SAVINGS. London: Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Telford, and Co., 54, Lombard-street. Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard-street.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: The Northumberland and Durham District Banking Company.

South Shields: The Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland Union Joint-Stock Banking Company.

ENGINEERS.—Thomas Elliott Harrison, Esq., M.I.C.E.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.—Wm. Cubitt, Esq., F.R.S., N.R.I.A., F.R.A.S., V.P.I.C.E. Solicitors.—Messrs. Clayton and Dunn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PROSPECTUS.

The advantages which the River Tyne affords in the shipment of coals are so great, and the quantity of coals shipped on that river is consequently increasing so rapidly, that an absolute necessity has arisen for additional facilities of shipment. The neighbourhood of South Shields, on the south side of the river, is, from the depth of water, and its proximity to the mouth of the harbour, universally admitted to be the most eligible place of shipment; and, in consequence, various railways, partly executed, and partly in a course of execution, all tend to that point. One of these railways, the Stanhope and Tyne Railway, which is completed, now annually brings to this place of shipment nearly 400,000 tons of coal, which the facilities at present possessed by that company enable them to ship with difficulty to ship. In addition to this there is a moral certainty that, from the immediate neighbourhood of the Stanhope and Tyne Railway, and from the Durham Junction Railway already completed, which offers the advantages of shipment on the Tyne in the coal of the great Durham coal-field, the quantity of coals, for which shipping accommodation will be required before it will be possible to obtain it, will amount to more than 800,000 tons annually; actual applications having been made for loading and shipping coals to that extent from various collieries, some for coals already won, and the remainder for coals for the winning of which pits are at this present time in course of sinking—and with many of these parties contracts have already been made, with a provision for their coals being shipped in the proposed dock. Looking further to the various branch railways in communication with the Brandling Junction Railway, and to the extensive coal-fields on their lines, it is not too much to say, that within a very short space of time, there is a prospect of at least one million tons of coals being brought for shipment on the south side of the Tyne, for which no adequate accommodation is provided.

It may be assumed, as an undoubted fact, that a dock affords facilities for the shipment of coals, vastly superior to those afforded by any other mode; in the practical working of the shipment of coals from various collieries at the same place great difficulties are found to arise from the variety of sorts or qualities of coals to be shipped, which frequently produces the necessity of mooring and unmooring vessels twice or thrice before their loading can be completed, an operation which occasions much loss of time, and in an oblique tide, during the prevalence of strong winds, is attended with considerable danger and difficulty. Great inconvenience likewise arises in the general mode of shipment, from the accumulation of vessels upon the Stathe, when detained by wind or weather. A dock, in which vessels will be about at all times of tide, and in the still water of which they may be moved with ease and dispatch, will obviate all these difficulties, and the expenses of the consumers will, at the same time, be diminished by a decrease in the number of waggons required to carry on the business of shipment. The benefit which will be derived by the shipowner from the safety and dispatch which will be given to his vessel, is too obvious to require to be pointed out.

For each a dock, Nature presents, at the eastern end of Jarrow Slake, contiguous to South Shields, the finest site that can be conceived of. A dock, containing an area of twenty acres, capable of accommodating 200 vessels of the class generally employed in the coal trade, may be formed there, on ground at present entirely unproductive; with the power of further extending it, at a very trifling cost, to forty acres at any time that the increase of trade may require it; a depth of water, exceeding eighteen feet at low water, may be obtained and preserved at its entrance; there will be a ready access to it from all the railways formed and forming, and the nature of the ground around is peculiarly favourable for the stowage of waggons, and other operations attendant on the shipment of coals.

From an alteration in the arrangement of the dock, a considerable saving of capital is effected, and the sum of £10,000 may be assumed as the utmost extent of capital that will be required for the execution of the whole of the works, with the approaches and shipping places, including the purchase of the land; this capital is proposed to raise in joint shares of £50 each, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, limiting the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his share. The consent of the Corporation of Newcastle, as conservators of the river Tyne, has been given; and as the terms for the purchase of the fee simple of the property have been arranged with the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and all other parties concerned, an Act of Parliament will be obtained without opposition. An arrangement has also been made to secure an access to the dock for all kinds of a fixed road.

The following is a very moderate estimate of the returns which may be fairly calculated upon, giving a return of upwards of 4½ per cent. on the capital proposed to be loaned.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Dock dues on 200,000 tons of coals, at 5d. each, £10,000 0 0

Charges of conveyance and shipment, at 5d. each, £10,000 0 0

Receipts from vessels lying up in winter, and dues for the shipment and delivery of timber, and merchandise, docking and unloading vessels, &c. £5,000 0 0

Annual expenses £20,000 0 0

Clear annual profit £5,000 0 0

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the persons in London, at their temporary offices, No. 18, Cornhill, accompanied by a deposit of £100, being the amount paid by the existing subscribers, in order to stand entitled to the shares of the House of Commons.

London, March 28.

F. J. LONSDALE, Secretary.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRYN-TYE MINE CASE.

DEVON LENT ASSIZES—FRIDAY.

THE QUEEN v. GEORGE MONTGOMERY LEWIS, THOMAS SNELL, AND J. BLAKE.—This was a criminal information. The defendants were charged, on the information of a person named Alderson, with a conspiracy to prevent John Hoare from attending as a witness at the Launceston Assizes, in August, 1887, he having been regularly subpoenaed, and being a material witness in favour of Alderson in a trial between the defendant Lewis and Alderson.

Serjeant Bompas, Mr. Manning, and Mr. Cockburn appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Erie and Mr. Crowther for the defendants.

This trial arose out of the proceedings at two other trials at Launceston, brought by Alderson, in both of which he lost his cause. The question at issue was the right to the possession of a tin mine called Bryn-Tye. "Boundling" is a custom peculiar to Cornwall, and recognised by the statutory laws. It consists in the boulder digging up a square piece of turf at each corner of a portion of ground on which he claims a right to search for tin, paying the Lord of the Manor a customary portion as his dues, when the boulder is entitled to any lode he may discover, and to work it as long as he thinks proper, provided this custom is practised or renewed every year. If not, the property reverts to the Lord of the Manor, who in this case was the Earl of Falmouth. Lewis, as agent for the East Cornwall Mining Association of London, held the mine from his lordship; and Alderson claimed it as boulder. Alderson proved that he bought the bounds in 1833, of a man of the name of Truscott, for the sum of £1, who had held them for two or three years; but Truscott never had renewed them himself, nor did he know whether they had been renewed during that time or not. It was proved in evidence that at a dinner given by Alderson soon after the first trial to a number of persons concerned, after the cloth was removed a paper was drawn up by Mr. Wallis, attorney for Alderson, being a declaration that John Hoare had renewed the bounds of the Bryn-Tye mine in the years 1861 and 1862, which Hoare then signed as his declaration. Lewis, Snell, and Blake were now charged with a conspiracy in spiriting away this material witness from the equity of Cornwall, keeping him for several days in a state of drunken stupor, which incapacitated him from appearing at the trial, and prevented Alderson from obtaining possession of this property upon which a valuable lode had been discovered.

It was proved by several witnesses that Hoare had been drunk in the company of Snell for several days previously to the last trial coming on, and also with Blake, and that Snell generally paid the reckoning; and several desultory conversations were stated, in which Hoare had said that it was a bad business and he wished he had nothing to do with it. A great number of witnesses were produced, and in their cross-examination a deal of conflicting evidence was given. The defendants' counsel would not call any witnesses to contradict what the witnesses on the other side had said, but Mr. Erie, in his address to the jury, flatly and positively accused the prosecutor and his partners of being guilty of the very crime of which they had accused the defendant, adding, that Hoare had never been more than a few miles from Launceston; that he had been threatened and intimidated into signing that declaration, which he knew to be false; that he kept out of the way because if he gave his evidence agreeably to the paper he had signed he would have been guilty of perjury, and if he stated the truth it would probably be his ruin, and that he drank more than usual from his agitation of mind respecting the consequences of his not having attended to the subpoena he had received. The learned gentleman animated with much force and animation on the wickedness as well as the falsehood of the charge brought against the defendants, and said he felt confident of a verdict in their favour. The foreman of the jury told the Judge that it was unnecessary for his lordship to sum up, and immediately returned a verdict for the defendants. The Court was crowded to excess, and the trial lasted till near six o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMPANIES.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

STOWELL and BIRCH, the informers, attended before Messrs. Conant and Dyer, to support informations of a novel character, affecting, in some degree, a very large number of public companies and private societies, who have issued prospectuses of their various institutions. The informations purported to be on account of an alleged violation of the 30th Geo. III., by the issue of prospectuses, or bills of particulars, without having the printer's name affixed to them. The penalty is 50s., but the amended act gives power to magistrates to mitigate the fine to 5s.

The first information was against *N. Boyd, Esq.*, resident director of the United Kingdom Life Assurance Company, Waterloo-place. BIRCH proved that he went to the company's office, and, under pretence of making inquiry respecting a South Australian assurance, he obtained from Mr. Boyd five prospectuses, none of which bore the printer's name.

Mr. BOYD said, an instance of the same kind came some time ago under his notice as a magistrate. The Agricultural Association had issued prospectuses, one of which had fallen into the hands of an informer, who laid an information in consequence against the secretary. He was on the bench at the time, and he took the same view of the question as the other magistrates. He considered that the Act of Parliament required the name of the printer to be printed on the prospectuses, for the more easy detection of seditious or libellous writers; but where names and addresses appeared, such as were printed in the Agricultural Society's papers, and in the prospectuses of the United Kingdom Life Assurance Company, then the printer's name was of no consequence.

Mr. CONANT replied, he could not dismiss the present information on that ground, because the Act of Parliament did not empower a magistrate to do so. Mr. DYER pointed out, in the amended Act, a clause which exempted public bodies and public officers from the operation of the Act of Parliament. Mr. CONANT asked Mr. Boyd if the United Kingdom Life Assurance Company was a public body. Mr. BOYD said they were not incorporated, but they had an Act of Parliament, which empowered them to sue and be sued, and this, in his opinion, made them a public body.

The Act was then sent for, and inspected by the bench. Mr. DYER said, his opinion was strongly in favour of the right of the company under the Act of Parliament, which was entitled a Public Act, to be considered a public body, and, therefore, to come within the meaning of the exceptions of the amended Act. Mr. CONANT observed, that he agreed with his colleague in the position just laid down. The only question was, whether the company was to be considered a public body or a private society.

Mr. RILEY, the solicitor for the informers, said the exemptions intended only to apply to the Bank of England and similar corporate bodies. The Act obtained by the United Kingdom Life Assurance Company was to effect a private object, and did not, in his judgment, confer upon them the character of a public company. The question was one of much importance, and he hoped the bench would take time before a final decision was pronounced. The PRINTER of the prospectuses said, there was no doubt in his mind, when the tenor of the amended Act was considered, that no violation of the Act had taken place. Mr. CONANT said, he had no objection to give the question, which was certainly very important, further consideration; he should, therefore, fix Saturday next for giving his decision.

The next case, by the same informers, was against the Freemasons' and General Life Assurance, Loan, and Reversionary Interest Company, in Waterloo-place.

BIRCH proved that he received several prospectuses from the secretary of the company. The SOLICITOR said, he hoped, as the charge was laid under a penal statute, that the magistrates would require the informer to comply strictly with the provisions of the Act. The information did not set out the proper descriptions of the company. It merely described them as the Freemasons' and General Assurance Company.

STOWELL produced one of the prospectuses, which was endorsed at the back, in the same form as he had set forth in the information.

Mr. CONANT said, the abbreviation had been made for the sake of convenience. In the information, he was of opinion, the title of the company ought to be set out at full length. The information was dismissed.

STOWELL intimated that he had numerous other cases against the same company to bring forward.

[A correspondent of the *Morning Herald* makes the following remarks in reference to the above case:—"Ever since the establishment of the numerous life and fire companies in the metropolis, the directors have been in the habit of publishing prospectuses relative to the scale of insurances, the amount of capital, and the advantages which result to the public from insuring in their respective departments. These prospectuses are published with the name of a resident director or that of the secretary attached to them, and which are gratuitously given to any person applying for them; the consequence has been that Stowell, the common informer, and his party, have been round to every establishment of the above description, and have obtained, in many instances, from fifty to fifty printed statements from a single office, but from none less than twenty-five, for the purpose of proceeding against them for the recovery of penalties under the 30th Geo. III., chap. 78, sec. 22. It appears that none of the companies have named the printer's names to be attached to the first and last page of the papers so delivered, and this, the informer contends, comes within the meaning of the above clause, and which act, it will be recollected, was passed to put down treacherous and seditious pamphlets, and that all printers neglecting so to attach their names were to be subjected to a penalty not exceeding 50s., half of which to go to the informer. There is, however, another act in existence, which gives the magistrate before whom the information is heard the power to reduce the penalty to any sum not less than one-fourth, or 12s., with all persons who, on the 1st of January 1880, while the penalties sought to be recovered, taking them at the lowest moiety estimate, will amount to 7500s., out of which the informer will be entitled to 2500s. Next week is fixed for some

of them to be heard at Marlborough street Police-office. Stowell and his witnesses, we understand, are sanguine in obtaining a conviction. A question will, however, be raised, although the above act includes all publications, whether a prospectus can be construed into a pamphlet. Should he succeed, no doubt the legislature will adopt some means to protect the various public companies which abound throughout the empire, all of whom have committed the same error. If we recollect rightly Biers some years since laid informations to recover penalties to the amount of about 6000s. against the mail-coach contractors and long stages, for not having the word London on them, when the government, finding that the Act of Parliament was imperative, passed a short act to prevent the further suing for penalties, and which, as a matter of course, acted retrospectively. Should in the above cases convictions take place, we have no doubt but her Majesty's ministers will adopt the same course as they have done with the literary publications of the day—remit that moiety to which the Queen is entitled. The cases, when they come on for adjudication, will create, no doubt, an extraordinary degree of interest amongst all classes, particularly the commercial interests of the country."

NOW-STREET—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. George Henry Edes, secretary to the British and Foreign Patent Invention Company, was summoned by Stowell, the informer, for publishing or distributing the prospectuses of the company without the printer's name being upon the first and last leaf. The summons was laid under the Act 20th Geo. III., c. 79.—Mr. W. Frazer, barrister, attended on behalf of the defendants.

The case had been adjourned for the purpose of considering two objections raised on the part of the defendants.—The facts of the case were proved by Thomas Valden Birch. It appeared that on Wednesday, the 27th day of March, he went to the place of business of the company, in West Strand, and asked for the secretary, from whom he obtained five copies of the prospectuses issued by the company, under the pretence that he had been requested to procure them for a person in Birmingham. There was no printer's name at them, and one of the copies was produced.

Mr. FRAZER argued the two points which had been raised at a former hearing. The first was, that the company came under the denomination of a public board or public company, and was, therefore, exempted from the provisions of the Act. The second was, that the company stated nothing more in their prospectus than their place of business, and gave a description of the articles in which they dealt, which the Act allowed. In reference to the first objection, if the legislature only meant the Bank of England or government offices, as the magistrates seemed to imagine, that would have been particularly mentioned in the Act; but as the expressions were loose, and there was a doubt as to the meaning and intention of the provision of the statute, the defendants ought to have the benefit of that doubt. The company, he contended, was not a private company, but was established for the benefit of the public, and an inducement was only held out in the prospectus for persons who were not possessed of the means to obtain the remuneration due for their inventions to apply to the company, in order to turn their patents to the best account.

Mr. TWYFORD—Then you contend that as your company is only established *pro bono publico*, it comes within the meaning of the provision referring to public loans.

Mr. FRAZER said that that was the effect of his argument, and when there was a doubt, in reference to the meaning of the Act, the defendants ought to have the benefit of that doubt.

Mr. TWYFORD observed that if he had a doubt, he would certainly give the defendants the benefit of it, but he did not think there was a doubt entertained as to the meaning of the words of the statute. He did not think this case came within the class of exceptions referred to in the Act.

Mr. FRAZER then said he would now address the bench in regard to the second objection. By the 31st section of the Act a person was allowed to print cards with his name, place of residence, and the articles in which he dealt, &c. The learned counsel contended that the prospectus contained nothing more than this.

After a long argument upon this subject, Mr. TWYFORD observed that he did not think the present case came within the exceptions referred to in the Act. He said that he would decide against the defendants, but he believed that they could appeal under the Act.—The defendants were then fined in the mitigated penalty of 5s. and costs.

The Act subsequently passed to amend the Act above referred to, provided that not more than twenty-five informations could be sustained under the statute against one defendant for the publication of a particular paper; and as it was expected that Stowell would lodge another twenty-four, a person (on the part of the company, it was believed) immediately on the decision of the case above reported, entered twenty-four complaints against the company, for the purpose of keeping out the common informer.

Mr. MacKenzie, who laid the informations, gave evidence in the cases, and Mr. FRAZER addressed the bench to show the power it possessed of reducing the penalty upon the whole of the informations to 5s.

Mr. TWYFORD, after considering the matter, said that he considered that he was bound to decide upon the whole twenty-four informations as separate offences, and, therefore, fined the defendants 5s. for each, thereby mitigating the penalty to the smallest sum allowed by the Act.

The defendants were accordingly convicted on the twenty-four informations. Stowell, the informer, now came forward and said that he would satisfy the bench that his informations could still be received. He then mentioned that the informer in the twenty-four cases now decided had also been the witness in each case, which was not allowed by the Act of Parliament.

The MAGISTRATE, upon examining the Act, and referring to the books containing the depositions of the witnesses, was of opinion that the informer was not a competent witness, and, therefore, as the convictions were not signed, he would not sign them, but dismiss the cases.

After a lengthened conversation upon this subject, the cases were accordingly dismissed, and the informer intimated his intention of lodging his informations. The parties then left the office.

THE LATE EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF GOLD DUST.

LAMBETH-STREET—WEDNESDAY.

After the usual business had been disposed of, *Harris Casper and Lewis Casper*, father and son, and both Jews, were placed at the bar before John Hardwick, Esq., on the charge of being concerned in stealing two boxes, containing gold dust to the amount of 4640s., from the Dublin Steam Company's wharf, in St. Katherine's, on Monday week last.

Mr. J. B. Le Moie, a solicitor, and Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Yates, a Hebrew solicitor, attended on behalf of the prisoners.

Mr. CLARKSON said, he appeared on behalf of Messrs. Hartley and Company, who were the owners of several steam-vessels, and traded under the name of the Dublin Steam Navigation Company, and who had to complain of a most extensive robbery committed upon them, in the removal of two boxes of gold dust from their wharf at Iron Gate Stairs. As, however, a full disclosure of the transaction in the present stage of the proceeding would be calculated to impede the ends of justice, he (Mr. Clarkson) would confine himself merely to placing before the magistrate sufficient to justify him in remanding the prisoners at the bar to a future day, when he would be prepared with witnesses to go more minutely into the case. The facts which he would at present urge against them were these:—The younger prisoner had been in the service of Messrs. Hartley and Co. for two or three years, as a confidential clerk, and it was his duty as such to superintend the delivery of all valuable goods landed from on board the company's vessels, agreeably to the ship's manifests and bills of lading. On Monday, the 20th of last month, the two boxes of gold dust already alluded to, which had been forwarded by the City of Limerick steam-vessel, by Messrs. Carne and Co., of Falmouth, were landed from that vessel, and among other letters which had been brought by the postman to the office of Messrs. Hartley & Co., was one dated Falmouth, March 23, and purporting to come from the house of Messrs. Carne at Falmouth, to request that the two boxes, marked B and C, 16 and 19, might be delivered to Messrs. March and Co., agents to the Brazilian Mining Company, and not, as stated by the ship's manifests or bills of lading, to Mr. Haggard, of the Ballion-office, in the Bank of England. This letter the younger prisoner opened, and though it was palpable that it was written in two or three different hands, and was such as must have at once aroused his suspicion that it was not genuine, he, according to his own account, gave an order to a person who called with a letter much more suspicious, and which also purported to come from the house of Messrs. Carne of Falmouth, of the same date, for the delivery of the two boxes of treasure, without consulting any of his fellow-clerks, as was his duty when the slightest suspicion arose, on the subject. On the same morning, Monday week, the younger prisoner went to the Bank of England to deliver other parcels of bullion to Mr. Haggard, and on that gentleman observing the two boxes, before alluded to, entered in the ship's papers to be delivered to him, asked why they were not brought along, when the prisoner replied that they had been delivered to another party. Upon which Mr. Haggard observed, that if business was done in that careless manner, he should not wonder if some serious mistake and loss would be sustained some day or other, and in a very short time after the robbery was discovered. It would be proved in evidence, that a short time after the younger prisoner had given the order for the delivery of the two boxes at the wharf to the person whom he said he believed to be Mr. March, the agent of the Brazilian Mining Company, by some person from him, that he (the prisoner) himself proceeded to the wharf, and in a most anxious manner inquired if the person had called and received them, and being answered in the affirmative, he walked away. There was another circumstance which strengthened the suspicion which the other acts of the prisoner were calculated to excite, and that was the fact of his giving particular directions to the other clerks in the office that no goods brought by the City of Limerick should

be delivered except under his immediate superintendence; and on the morning of the robbery he was at the office of Messrs. Hartley and Co., in Crutchfield-street, at eight o'clock, a circumstance quite unusual. The third person to whom the property had been delivered, whose name it was not then necessary to mention, but whom he (Mr. Clarkson) hoped, "ere many hours elapsed, to introduce to his worship, on receiving the boxes, placed them in a cab, and proceeded with them as far as the Cross Keys, in Wood-street, Cheapside. He then took them out, and having procured another cab, he put them into it, and drove down nearly as far as the London Hospital. When he got out, he took one of the boxes with him, and was away from the vehicle about the same length of time that it would have taken him to go to his residence in New-street, in that neighbourhood. He then returned, and ordered the cabman to drive him to Poplar, when he again got out, and having taken the box into a public-house, then discharged the cabman. He subsequently returned to town on the outside of one of the Blackwall coaches, with the box in a bag, got down at the end of Philpot-street, and proceeded in the direction of his residence in New-street.

On the officers making inquiry in the neighbourhood of this person's residence, they ascertained that on the morning of the robbery he left his house very well dressed; that he returned at midday and in the evening; and from his dress and general appearance there could be no doubt whatever that he was the individual to whom the property had been delivered. They also ascertained that at an early hour on the morning after the robbery he, without his having given any previous notice to his landlord, paid his rent and moved the whole of his furniture into a house in Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields; and though his family were still there, he absconded in a few days after, and had thus temporarily evaded justice. A servant-maid of this person was in attendance, who would prove that on the night of the robbery, on her leaving the house to go home, as she did not sleep there, she left the elder prisoner with her master, and, on her coming the next morning, she found that during the night there had been a fire in the back room, a circumstance quite unusual; that the bars of the grate had a quantity of sealings adhering to them, and that underneath there was a portion of ashes and embers resembling those of wood, as well as a quantity of nails, a circumstance which could leave very little doubt that the boxes which contained the gold dust had been destroyed there. The servant, on perceiving those unusual appearances, was curious enough to ask the cause, and the explanation given was, that her master had been attacked by spasms during the night, and that a fire had been made there in consequence. She was also told, as a reason for his leaving the house, by her master, that he was in arrears of rent; but this was not the fact, as he paid his landlord the whole of what was due to him. The charge which he (Mr. Clarkson) would submit against the elder prisoner was, that he had been at the house of the third party, who used formerly to work for him as a watchmaker, on the day before the robbery; that he was also there on the day of the robbery, about the time it had been committed, and, in fact, was in constant communication with him up to the time of his disappearing from Mansell-street. It would be further proved by satisfactory testimony that the younger prisoner, who resided with his father in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square, was well acquainted with the person of the third party, to whom he had given the order for the delivery of this valuable property, though he declared he was a perfect stranger to him, and that he believed him to be Mr. March, as he described himself, or some person authorised by that gentleman to receive the boxes. He (Mr. Clarkson) would be in a situation on a future day to prove all these facts, and he had to request, therefore, that the prisoners might be remanded. He begged, in conclusion, to say that the extraordinary zeal and indefatigable exertions of an officer of this establishment, as well as one belonging to another establishment (Lea and Roe) entitled them to the gratitude of the prosecutors and the thanks of the public. The learned gentleman then called.

Mr. James Hartley, of the firm of Messrs. James Hartley and Co., to whom the property had been consigned, who stated that he was in Dublin at the time the robbery took place, but on being apprised of the circumstance he instantly came to town, and arrived here on the 25th. The firm of Messrs. Carne, of Falmouth, were correspondents of his house, and were in the habit of shipping goods by their vessels, and had forwarded the two boxes of gold dust, as specified in the bill of lading now produced, and of which they were apprised.

Mr. HARDWICK: Look at these two letters; are they genuine or forgeries?—Mr. Hartley: Forgeries, certainly.

Mr. HARDWICK: Are they such letters as are generally sent from one mercantile house to another?—Mr. Hartley: Certainly not; the handwriting, and style altogether, is vastly different.

Mr. HARDWICK: Then you think, from their being written in different hands, and from their style, that they were sufficient to excite the suspicion of your clerk, the younger prisoner?—Mr. Hartley: Most certainly.

Mr. HARDWICK: Then was it his duty, as your clerk, to make inquiries before delivering property on such orders?—Mr. Hartley: Most undoubtedly. It was his duty personally to have delivered the boxes at the bullion office in the Bank, as directed by the bill of lading. Besides, he should have consulted with the other clerks in the office during my absence on the subject, instead of taking on himself, as he had done, the responsibility of delivering such valuable property.

Mr. CLARKSON proceeded to put some further questions to Mr. Hartley, to which he replied that the younger prisoner was the principal clerk in his office, and had a salary of 150s. per annum. In February last he applied to witness to increase his salary, and witness then told him that he could not, and that if he could better his situation elsewhere, he (Mr. Hartley) should be happy to hear it. The prisoner, on receiving this refusal, gave notice that he would leave his service, and it was arranged that he should quit as soon as he (Mr. Hartley) returned from Dublin.

Lea and Roe were then sworn, and in reply to the questions of Mr. Hardwick said, that from information they received, they had no doubt that both the prisoners were implicated in the robbery. Lea produced some of the embers of wood and nails which he found at the house in New-street, where the boxes were destroyed.

The prisoners' solicitor stated that after the very strong case made out by Mr. Clarkson, and the great magnitude of the property stolen, he found there was but little use in his urging at present any thing in defence of his clients. He feared that anything he could urge in defence of the prisoners would not prevent his worship from complying with the request made by the other side; but at the same time he had no doubt of being able on a future day to show the entire innocence of the party accused.

Mr. CLARKSON said he should request a short remand for the present; but it would be his duty subsequently to request further remands, so as to pass over the ensuing sessions, as it would be necessary for the completion of the case to bring witnesses a considerable distance.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The following is the house list of governors and directors of the Bank of England for the year ensuing:—

FOR GOVERNORS.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., Governor.

John Henry Pelly, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

FOR DIRECTORS.

John Bowden, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq.	James Morris, Esq.
Timothy Abraham Curtis, Esq.	Sheffield Neave, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.	George Warde Norman, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.	John Horsley Palmer, Esq.
Charles P. Grenfell, Esq.	James Pattison, Esq.
Thomas Hanky, jun., Esq.	Henry James Prescott, Esq.
John Oliver Hanson, Esq.	Charles Pole, Esq.
John G. Hubbard, Esq.	William R. Robinson, Esq.
Charles F. Huth, Esq.	William Uwins Sims, Esq.
Alfred Latham, Esq.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
James Malcolmson, Esq.	Thomas M. Wagnell, Esq.

The election for governor and deputy-governor will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, the 9th, and for directors on Wednesday, the 10th inst., from ten o'clock in the forenoon till four in the afternoon.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY.—A junction has taken place between the old Newcastle Bank (Sir M. W. Ridley, Bigge, and Co.) and this company, by which those two large financial establishments are amalgamated, and in future will be conducted upon the proprietary system. Mr. Bigge, of London, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Charles John Bigge, Mr. Robert Boyd, and Mr. Spedding, have become large proprietors in the united establishment, of which the three last-named gentlemen will also be directors. Sir Matthew White Ridley now retires from banking altogether, as he proposed doing at the close of the present year, when the term of the old bank partnership would have expired. The company thus extended will, it is apprehended, possess an amount of security to the public, available capital, and power of conducting banking operations, to an extent possessed by few provincial banking establishments in England. The note circulation will be exclusively that of the Bank of England. The business will, for the present, be carried on both at the Old Bank and at the establishment of the District Banking Company, in Grey-street, Newcastle, but the whole will ultimately be consolidated at the last-named banking house.

A British coal company is in operation in France, and the curiosity of the Parisians is not a little excited in the manner in which their business is managed. The carts, horses, harness, &c., bear an exact resemblance to those in this city, and even the coal-heavers, with their hats with the flag behind, and their long whips, differ in no respect from their London prototypes. The coals are exported from Wales, and fetch 75 francs the 20 cwt.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GREAT WHEEL CHARLOTTE MINING COMPANY.

A half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Saturday, the 30th ult.

—CARR, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN read a statement of the accounts, which showed a clear balance at the end of February of 1236l. 17s. 10d., besides 600l. or 700l. worth of ores on surface. He also read two letters from the agents at the mine, which gave a very satisfactory account of the workings; the progress of the works had laid open fresh deposits of ore, and they were now producing about seventy tons per month, which was expected to increase; the progress in the engine-shaft is very satisfactory, and they expect to drive the seventy-two fathom level about the end of May; the tide at the twenty-two fathom level is promising, a rise from that to the thirty-two fathom level taken on tribute, as also the sixty-two fathom level; the prospects of the company were very satisfactory.

The accounts having been passed, and a vote of thanks given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

TRELEIGH MINING COMPANY.

A half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the offices, in Threadneedle-street, on Wednesday, the 3d inst., for the purpose of passing the accounts, and on general business.

JOHN HEYMAN, Esq., in the chair.

The secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said the meeting this day had been called (pursuant to a former resolution of having half-yearly instead of yearly general meetings) to pass the accounts, if approved of by the proprietors, and to hear a general report from the captain of the mine, in addition to which a proposition would be submitted for their approval, for reinstating about 400 shares held by various shareholders, which had become forfeited in consequence of their not having paid the last call when due.

The SECRETARY then read a statement of the accounts, showing a surplus of assets over the liabilities of about 1000l.

Mr. SIMPSON asked if the accounts had been audited? and being answered generally that no auditors had ever been appointed, and that it was not in the power of the directors to appoint their own auditors, after some conversation, it was proposed by E. TURNER, Esq., M.P., and seconded by Mr. SIMPSON—"That two auditors be appointed to examine the next half-yearly accounts, and that they be remunerated for their services," which was carried unanimously, and Mr. Simpson and Mr. H. Trenery were appointed.

It was then moved by Mr. CURLING, and seconded by Mr. THOMAS—"That at all future general meetings every gentleman, before entering the room, should be requested to sign his name, and state the number of shares he held," which was carried unanimously. It was also resolved—"That in future fifty shares should be the qualification for a director, and twenty for an auditor."

E. TURNER, Esq., M.P., rose to lay before the meeting the circumstances under which he had neglected to pay the last call on 170 shares held by him; he certainly had recollected the last day on which the call became due, but as he intended to be in town in five days, to attend his parliamentary duties, he considered he might as well call and pay at the offices; on his arriving in town, he immediately called, and offered the amount to the secretary, who, however, declined taking it, as the shares had become forfeited; they were all original shares, he had always paid the calls on them when they became due, and, under all the circumstances of the case, he trusted the present meeting would reinstate them, on his paying the call due upon them.

A very strong feeling of disapproval of the principle of reinstating shares which, according to the regulations of the company, had become forfeited, manifested itself among several of the proprietors present; Messrs. Simpson, Thomas, Hall, M'Arthur, &c., in the course of their remarks, generally observed, that if the mine had been in a declining state, would these shareholders now wish to pay on their shares? but that now the appearances were decidedly in a prosperous condition, every holder who had neglected to pay the call when due, came forward and asked for restitution.

The CHAIRMAN, and several other gentlemen, spoke in favour of the restitution, under all the circumstances, and after a rather tedious and somewhat stormy discussion, the shares held by E. Turner, Esq., M.P., Col. Iremonger, Mr. Leeson, Mr. Gilbert, &c., &c., were allowed to be reinstated, on payment of the call with interest, within one week from that day. In the case of Mr. Wilkinson, he had formerly held 400 shares, and on paying the last call but one, he left them with Mr. Bawden to be endorsed, who returned him only 360, he having placed the remaining forty shares in the hands of a Mr. Poole as a security for a debt; he now requested that this 15l., thus paid out of his pocket, might be considered as paying the last call upon forty other shares which he held, and which he had left with the secretary for that purpose. A long conversation again ensued, which showed some continuance of the feeling which formerly existed between some of the shareholders in this company, and at length it was agreed (upon a division) that the 15l. should be repaid Mr. Wilkinson, but not allowed to be taken as a call upon other shares held by him, the call on which had not been paid.

The SECRETARY then read the report from the mine, which gave a very satisfactory account of the present appearances and workings in the various levels, shafts, &c.; and a resolution of thanks to the chairman having been passed unanimously, the meeting separated.

RAILWAY THROUGH THE POTTERIES.

On Thursday week, a public meeting was held in the Swan Inn, Hanley, to consider the propriety of taking measures to ensure the carrying of the Manchester line of Railway through the Pottery district, and to promote the endeavours now making to obtain an act for the Stone and Rugby Extension Line.

SPENCER ROGERS, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, observed, that he regretted the circumstances which rendered the present meeting necessary; but in the position matters now were, both in reference to the expected line of railway for their own district, and also in reference to the extension line, it appeared to him that the inhabitants of that important borough should throw off all apathy, and to the utmost of their ability support the Manchester directors in their endeavours to obtain powers to form the extension railway. At some of their former meetings two railway companies had solicited their support, and occasioned a division amongst them; but now they could unite together in order to achieve the great object promised to them—a railway through the Potteries. He could not doubt that, under any circumstances, the Manchester directors would fulfil their solemn promise to carry their line through the Potteries; but as the object they were now anxious to obtain would confer still greater facilities of communication to the Potteries, inasmuch as it would afford a better means of transit for passengers and merchandise to the southern parts of the kingdom, it was, he conceived, both their interest and their duty to do all in their power to promote it.

W. WARD, Esq. (the secretary), having read the requisition by which the present meeting had been convened, the CHAIRMAN read a letter from H. E. Heathcote, Esq., expressing his regret that indisposition prevented his attendance, but requesting that his name might be put down in the subscription list for defraying expenses for any sum the committee might think proper not exceeding fifty guineas.

W. RIDGWAY, Esq., in proposing the first of a series of resolutions, favourable to the proposed undertaking, entered into a statement of the position in which the Potteries were now placed with respect to the prospect of railway communication, and referred to the late meeting in Manchester, at which it was stated, by an influential proprietor, that unless their present efforts to obtain the Extension line were realised, he should recommend the directors of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway to relinquish their plan of going through the Potteries, and to content themselves with the line uniting at Crewe. After obtaining the act for the line to Cheshire, he could not for a moment suppose that the Manchester and Birmingham Company would adopt such a segregation; he thought the whole body were bound in honour and good faith to fulfil their engagements with all the parties to whom they had pledged themselves, and whose support they had received; that they were bound to carry on their line according to their original intention, independent of any ulterior considerations whatever. When they had fulfilled their engagements, if the extension bill was not obtained this session, he was confident that Parliament would see its necessity, and at no distant period grant powers for its formation.

R. H. HATWOOD, Esq., proposed the next resolution, observing, that he fully agreed in the opinion of Mr. Ridgway, that though some delay might be caused by the party and interested opposition which was now offered to the Extension line, its great public utility would ultimately ensure its success. When it was remembered, that out of fifty-four miles, the last-mentioned of forty-five miles had given their assent, amongst whom were several powers of the realm, it was not likely that the country could long be deprived

of an accommodation so universally desired, and which would in a particular manner benefit their own important district.—F. MORLEY, Esq., seconded the resolution.

ENOCH WOOD, Jun., Esq., moved the next resolution, recognising the great importance of the Extension line, and said, he thought, there could be but one opinion in that district as to the advantages it would confer. He believed the recommendation to abandon the line to Cheshire had been merely expressed, by influential gentlemen at the Manchester meeting, for the purpose of stimulating those towns, near or through which the line was to pass, to render active assistance in enabling them to get the Extension line. He could not believe, whether they obtained the act for the Extension line this session or not, that the directors would forfeit the solemn pledge they had given to carry the railway through the Potteries. It was their interest to give the Potteries the line to Stone, and it was the interest of the Potteries to give them all the assistance they could to enable them to carry it further. The Potteries had its canal, certainly, but its inefficiency was well known to manufacturers. The want of water in the height of summer, when a whole fleet of boats might be seen waiting to get through the different locks, and the complete obstruction which frequently took place during the frosts of winter, sometimes for weeks together, utterly preventing the execution of orders, forcibly proclaimed that the growing trade of the district required some new outlet as an auxiliary to the existing one. After referring to the nature of the opposition offered to the Extension line, and the motives in which it originated, Mr. Wood concluded by observing, that he considered the Manchester company were bound to give them their line of railway to Cheshire, and that the Potteries were also bound to use their utmost efforts to enable them to obtain their act.—G. BAKER, Esq., seconded the resolution.

J. H. SHERIDAN, Esq., proposed the next resolution, and remarked, that the Potteries were deserving of the railway communication which had been promised them, and it would be owing to their own sapience if they did not obtain it.—G. YOUNG, Esq., seconded the resolution.

T. CROCKETT, Esq., in proposing the fifth resolution, said, it appeared to him that the Extension line was the hinge on which the matter turned, for without that, it was doubtful to him whether the other would pass. But should the Extension line fall from the want of that cordial support which they had a right to expect from the district through which it passed, he for one would be the last to recommend that they should sit quietly down without a railway.—J. P. HARDING, Esq., seconded the resolution, which, with those that preceded it, passed unanimously.

W. RIDGWAY, Esq., in reply to the observations of Mr. Crockett, said, that setting the Potteries aside altogether, a competing line of railway was necessary whenever there was a sufficient traffic for it; and there was no doubt of such being the case in the present instance.

Mr. MORLEY proposed the next resolution, which was seconded by E. WOOD, Esq., after which a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.—Previous to the breaking up of the meeting a subscription was entered into, and a sub-committee appointed to communicate with the Duke of Sutherland and other influential noblemen and gentlemen, and, if needful, to proceed as a deputation to London to further the contemplated object by every means in their power.

BRANDLING JUNCTION RAILWAY.

This important undertaking, which, when completed, will confer incalculable advantages on the district through which it passes, and on the great maritime, agricultural, and commercial interests which it will unite, is progressing most satisfactorily towards a termination. The general half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was recently held, when, among other matters taken into consideration was a report from the principal engineer, accompanied by plans and sections, from which it appeared that the works on the main line, and on the several branches, are in such a state of forwardness that the whole, it is expected, will be in general operation by the 1st of September next. The report of the directors, agreed to on the occasion referred to, states that the junction between the depot at Redhugh and the quarry at Gateshead has been completed; and that the stationary engine has been tried and found to answer every expectation. The Wearmouth and South Shields line, six miles in length, has been cut through to the formation level, three miles of permanent way laid, and the whole is in that state of preparation that the remainder will be completed and the necessary erections made in the depots at each place before the end of May. The branch from the main line to the Wearmouth Docks is quite ready for receiving the permanent way, and as the contracts have been made, and the works commenced, for forming a convenient junction with the Stanhope and Tyne Railway below Boldon, collieries using that line will be enabled to ship coals at these docks within four months from the present period, and an opportunity afforded of conveying passengers to the same point, or to the depot at Wearmouth. The Team branch has also been commenced, and will be ready by the general opening. The report further states that contracts have been entered into for the execution of the necessary engine houses, offices, and sheds in the depots at Wearmouth and South Shields, and that the Messrs. Brandlings have consented to grant such an accommodation beyond their original engagement with the company as will enable the latter, immediately upon the opening of the line, to arrange for the shipment of from 300,000 to 350,000 tons of coals, and by that means relieve the company from the necessity of a large and immediate outlay of capital to effect a communication with their other river-side property. Upon a careful consideration of the above statement, the report adds, it will appear that the directors are now, for the first time, in a position to enable them to take a comprehensive view of the whole subject, and to lay before the shareholders a general estimate of their present situation and future prospects. In doing this, it is necessary that they should contemplate this great undertaking as it now exists, and consider attentively the important changes that have taken place in the original plan. When first projected, it was only a competing line with the Hylton and Hebburn Railway, whereas, it now forms a continuation of the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, and constitutes with it the only continuous railway communication between the ports on the opposite sides of the island. To place themselves in this commanding situation has been a work of no little difficulty, and has necessarily been attended with an expenditure beyond the original estimate. What the whole outlay may be cannot be made the subject of accurate calculation; but, as the total quantity of earthwork to be excavated is now reduced to a very limited quantity, as what remains to be laid of the permanent way, at a fixed price per yard, has been correctly ascertained, the permanent rails and blocks prepared, and as all the masonry that can be required is known, the directors feel confident the line will be opened out for purposes of general traffic within the limits of those funds, which by the Acts of Parliament are placed at their disposal.—*Newcastle Journal.*

ASSOCIATED RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

The second quarterly meeting of contractors for the construction of railways and other public works, was held at the George Inn, Birmingham, on Tuesday last, and was numerously attended. The report of the executive committee exhibited a very gratifying view of the progress and prospects of the association, which already numbers amongst its members many of the contractors of the highest character and longest standing in the kingdom. An addition was made to the executive committee, as representatives of each of the following railways:—the Manchester and Leeds, the Manchester and Birmingham, the London and Southampton, the London and Brighton, the Cheshire, and the Scotch lines, and one gentleman as the representative of the metropolitan contractors generally. We wish this association every possible success. The vast quantity of individual enterprise, and the large amount of capital embarked in the construction and completion of public works, together with the utterly unprotected state of the property so invested, have long loudly called for an association of this nature. The necessity for it was universally admitted; but no one seemed desirous to be the first to originate what all would be ready to support, until it devolved upon a few individuals engaged upon the north country railways, to sow the good seeds that now bid fair to ripen into an abundant harvest. The constitution and by-laws of this association are printed and published, and as they may not be generally understood, or possibly may be misrepresented, we subjoin a brief extract from the printed copy now before us.

"That the objects of the association be as follow:—As regards the members. To secure a cordial co-operation and a friendly understanding between them.—As regards works. To provide against exactions and injurious combinations.—As regards incorporated companies, or other bodies with whom contracts for the execution of public works may be entered into. To obtain an equitable, instead of, as exists at present, an arbitrary and unjust form of contract, more especially as relates to the want of an equitable arbitration clause in cases of dispute between the parties to such contract; to defend the members against unjust proceedings on the part of those with whom contracts may be made; to mediate between the contracting parties, where mediation may be considered advisable; and, generally, to protect and defend the members effectually in the various cases that arise of individual contractors being subject to injustice from large and rich corporations, whose power and resources are beyond the means of successful individual resistance. But it is expressly declared, that the proceedings of the association be strictly defensive, and not to extend to any interference of an aggressive kind.—*Associated Counties Herald.*

BOROUGH BANK OF SHEFFIELD.—The capital of this bank is fixed at 300,000l., in 6000 shares of 50l.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ANTI DRY-ROT COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Can you, or any of your numerous readers, inform me what is the cause of delay—what is the reason the directors of the Anti Dry-Rot Company do not come to some arrangement with the unfortunate scrip shareholders? Five weeks ago we were informed a deed would be ready in a few days for signature, when all claims would be settled by arbitration; but no notice whatever has since been given of any such document having been prepared, and if I speak what I really think, no such document is in preparation; it therefore behoves the unfortunates to look about them for the restitution of their rights. Five months have now elapsed since the fraud was first discovered; shares have since dwindled down to a mere nothing, and a settlement seems as far off as ever. Viewing the concern thus, I propose no time ought to be lost in our having a meeting to devise some plan for the enforcement of our claims on the directors, and bring the matter to a speedy settlement. It is most extraordinary the directors cannot see the policy of settling the differences immediately, as it must be extremely injurious to the company's best interests. In fact, I know three persons who are withholding orders until the affairs are placed on a satisfactory footing, and therefore do hope a meeting of the scrip-holders will take place without any further delay, and obtain a settlement. I am, Sir, your respectfully,

Kensington, March 30.

A SCRIPHOLDER.

P.S. I should not have taken the liberty of troubling you with this only that I know you are ever ready to insert in your valuable Journal anything that is likely to be beneficial to the public, and therefore trust you will do so in the present instance, provided you consider it worthy of notice.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—As I know you wish the contents of your paper to be as correct as possible, and observing by your Journal of Saturday last that your reporter misunderstood two or three points in the proceedings of our meeting of the 28th ult., I beg to state correctly what occurred. First, in the chairman's statement, you allude to "the reports of Captains Bray and Francis," which should be of the "inspecting agents, Captains Richards and Paull;" and, as respects the payment of the call, "the whole" was not stated to be paid up, but "the greater part"—say in the extent of 6015 shares;" also, what Mr. Ninnis (one of our directors) said in reply to a question asked by a shareholder, was as follows:—"The question asked is a very proper one, and, in reply to which, it may be asked why the Charlestown mines were left unworked for so many years, seeing there were old workings open to the surface to a depth of fifteen or twenty fathoms, which one would think would have been a sufficient inducement for a company to take them up? It seems one can hardly account for the neglect of this, as well as of other adventures, but from the want of a proper spirit of enterprise. The Cuddra mines occupy the ground between the Old Crinnis and the Charlestown mines, and as it is said the ore ground in the former dipped westward, and the tin ground in the latter dips eastward, considerable quantities of both tin and copper may be expected from the Cuddra mines in depth."

This, you will find, conveys a different meaning to what your reporter understood—he good enough, therefore, to insert this letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Adam's-court, Broad-street, April 3.

W. CORNBER, Sec.

TIN BOUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEST BRITON.

SIR,—I have had much pleasure in reading your very able and judicious commentary on the treatise lately published by Mr. Bassett on the Bounding Custom; and as the question is one of great interest to the county of Cornwall, perhaps it may not be unacceptable to you or your readers for me to forward to you the enclosed extract from the "Law of Real Property," vol. i, p. 234, by Mr. Flintoff, the Chancery Barrister. It seems to me that the following points are clear:—First, as stated by you in your valuable paper, that time cannot run against the Duchy claims, nor ought it, without proper compensation. Secondly, that bounds were originally an encroachment and infringement of the rights of property, as possessed by the lord, which could only be extenuated on the ground of public advantage, and the benefit resulting to the lord himself. Thirdly, that no rational man ought to maintain that, whereas two forms were required for keeping up the bounds so acquired against the lord, viz., *bound* and *side working* and *renewing*, that one only, the unsubstantial part, *aligning* (unbeneficial to the lord, and only required for the sake of preserving the distinction of the bounds, should of itself, without proper and effectual working, be an effectual maintenance of the right of the bounder. The bounder has, it seems to me, no business on the land of another, unless he gives, or as far as in him lies, endeavours to give, the *quid pro quo*. With these short remarks I beg leave to enclose the extract referred to:—

"So, by the custom of Cornwall, a right to search for tin in waste lands and to appropriate the ore obtained, except a certain portion paid to the lord, may be established. It appears that by the Statutory laws, any tinners (which name embraces the privileged tinners, the owners of tin works in waste or several, the adventurers in tin works, the buyers of black or white tin, and, generally, all others that intermeddle with tin) may enter upon any waste lands that are unbounded or void of lawful bounds, or any several and enclosed lands that have been anciently bounded and secured for waste by payment of toll tin before the hedges were made upon the same, or upon the Prince's several and enclosed ancient and assessable Duchy manors, according to the ancient custom and usages within the said several Duchy manors, and portion off a certain space with four corners, at each of which corners he must place six turfs or stones; and after procuring them in the usual manner at the first Statutory Court afterwards held, whose jurisdiction extends over the spot, and the same having been proclaimed in such Court, and two Courts following, he is entitled to a writ of possession of such bounds, which thenceforth become a chattel real in him, the determinate duration of which is one year and a day. But in order to acquire this interest, he must, before proceeding to portion off or cut his bounds, have given three months' previous notice, in writing, to the lord or lords of the soil, or their agents, of such his intention, when such lord or lords may, if they please, cut the same bounds for their own use. But if they neglect to do so within three months of the notice, the tinners can then cut the bounds as a matter of right, and acquire the franchise in manner described. And in order for the boundowner to retain the bounds so acquired, he must regularly renew them once a year; and as the right so acquired could only be justified on the grounds of public policy, it seems that the mere renewal cannot maintain the right, but that the boundowner must fairly work his bounds, by himself or others, so as to compensate the lord, by the dues, for the encroachment; for the fourth law, passed at the Convention or Parliament of Tinners, held 20th George II., enacts that, 'If the owner or owners of any bounds hereafter to be cut, shall not within three years after the proclamations are passed, deliver toll tin to the lord of the soil in which such bounds are cut, or at least proceed and continue effectually to work the same, then and in such case such bounds shall be null and void to all intents and purposes, as if the said bounds had never been cut.'—On the same principle the fourteenth law, passed at the same Convention enacts that—'If any person to whom the boundowner had granted or set such his bounds or customary rights, should fail to work the same effectually, or should leave the same unwrought for any time without reasonable cause, the boundowner might re-enter.' Thus, it would appear that the right granted by the bounder to search for ore is a mere license, not a demise of the ore itself, so as to vest in the licensee a legal estate therein during the term; and that the interest of the bounder himself is to be considered, by the law of the Convention referred to, as a chattel real."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Y.

WHEAL JOAN MINE IN BRIDGE.—This mine was worked about 80 or 100 years ago, and the report handed down is, that it was stopped for want of power to drain off the water. There was one shaft sunk eighteen fathoms deep, and when the old men were driven, it was said that they left a very fine course of tin in the shaft. It is extraordinary that during the long period which has intervened no one should have attempted to ascertain the truth of these reports, till lately, when a party of adventurers erected a steam-engine, and soon cleared up the bottom, finding large and rich stones of tin amongst the stiles in their progress. Having done this, they discovered that the old men had really been driven away by the water, and that very suddenly, for they left behind them their costumes and tools, a hat, hat-cap, and a bell, with a very fine course of tin, three feet wide, and a level extending west five fathoms.—*West Briton.*

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be held at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 27th of April, at the Cornwall Great United Mines, in the City of London, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

THOMAS CROSS.

KELWERRIS CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL PUBLIC MEETING of those shareholders who have put up all their calls in this company, will be held on the 15th day of May next, at One o'clock precisely, at the London Tavern, in the City of London, for the following purposes:—For auditing the accounts from the time (June, 1857) up to which they were investigated by a committee of the shareholders, to the present time; for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of debts are due from the mine (for which purpose all parties having any claims on the company are requested forthwith to send the same to the office); and the best means of liquidating them; for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of calls are due on the three calls which have been made by the directors, and to take into consideration whether it would be expedient to re-admit those shareholders who are willing to pay up their calls, but whose shares have been declared forfeited in the Gazette; and also to make a further call, for the purpose of effectually working the mine, should it be found necessary to do so—and for general purposes.

19, Austin-fraser, March, 1859. HENRY TRIDE, Secretary.

The above Meeting is called by the authority of us, the undersigned, as trustees, duly authorised by a deed bearing date the 17th day of March, 1859.

W. MILLET THOMAS.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

WHEELS HARMONY & MONTAGUE CONSOLIDATED COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above company will be held at No. 12, Pancras-lane, London, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of the Southampton Dock Company will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, George-yard, Lombard-street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, at Twelve o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Engineers appointed to examine the plans submitted to them for the construction of the Southampton Docks, pursuant to resolution of the Half-yearly General Meeting of proprietors, held on the 28th of February last.

By order of a court of directors, GEORGE BOLGER, Clerk.

Southampton Dock-office, 19, Bishopgate-street-within, London, March 28.

CALLS.

SHEFFIELD, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—CALL FOR THIRD INSTALLMENT.—The Directors of this Company having resolved to make a CALL, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, for an instalment of TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS per share, Notice is hereby given, that the several proprietors in the capital stock of the said Company are required to pay the said call or sum of £2 10s. on each of their said respective shares, on or before the 1st day of May next, to one of the under-men named bankers, viz:—

Sheffield—Messrs. Parker, Shore, and Co.

Manchester—The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.

London—Messrs. Rogers, Gilling, and Co., and Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith.

Interest after the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be charged by the bankers on all sums due as shall remain unpaid after the said 1st day of May next, until payment thereof.

By order of the Directors, CHARLES THOMSON, Clerk and Secretary.

18, Piccadilly, Manchester, March 20.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—CALL OF FIFTH INSTALLMENT OF TEN POUNDS PER SHARE.—The Directors of the York and North Midland Railway Company having, in pursuance of the provisions in the Act, resolved to make a Call of £10 per share, payable on or before Wednesday, the 1st day of May next, proprietors of shares in this company are hereby required to pay, on or before that day, to any of the undermentioned bankers, the sum of £10 on each of their respective shares, viz:—

Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., London.

Messrs. Harcourt, Hoare, and Co., London.

City and County and Union Bank, York.

The bankers have been instructed to charge interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums paid after the 1st May next.

By order, GEORGE HUDSON, Chairman.

JAMES MEER, Deputy Chairman.

GEORGE BAKER, Secretary.

Railway Office, York, March 27.

EAST MULBERRY HILLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL OF ONE POUND per share is this day made on the shareholders in the above company, the same to be paid within twenty-one days from the date of the call to the Secretary, or to the Union Bank of Liverpool, or in default they will become forfeited to the company. The scrip will be endorsed as heretofore, on producing the bankers' receipt to the Secretary, 4, Union-street, Liverpool.

By order of the directors, T. CROWTHER, Sec.

Liverpool, April 1.

ST. HILARY COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the Directors have this day come to the following RESOLUTION:—That the call of 2s. per share, which became due on the 1st March, be received at the Office of the Company until Saturday, the 20th April, and that all shares on which the said call shall not be paid on or before that day be forfeited.

18, Great St. Helen's, March 26.

DURHAM COUNTY COAL COMPANY.—Eighth Instalment.—Notice is hereby given, that the directors of this company have resolved, that a CALL OF TWO POUNDS per share be now made, payable on or before the 1st day of May next, and the shareholders are requested to pay the same to the bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane, London; or to the Darlington District Banking Company, in Darlington, or any of their branches at Stockton, Northallerton, Gatesley, and Barnard Castle. A list of the names of the shareholders to be paid upon must be given to the bankers at the time of payment, and the shareholders are desired to produce their certificates, with the bankers' receipt, at either of the company's offices, in London or Darlington, that the payment may be certified thereon. The directors particularly call the attention of such shareholders as are in arrears to the conditions printed on the back of the scrip, and they are desired to take notice, that these conditions will be put in force.

By order of the directors, WILLIAM BEDFORD, Secretary.

82, Great Winchester-street, London, March 26.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will CLOSE on the 12th inst., and to open on the next day after that of the General Meeting in May, of which due notice will be given.

Winchester House, April 1, 1859.

BRITISH SILVER LEAD, AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A Code of Rules and Regulations having been adopted by the proprietors, and a new board of five directors appointed. Notice is hereby given to those shareholders who hold old scrip, and will pay up all calls, with arrears of interest, that they may, by signing the code of regulations, and delivering up their scrip, be admitted proprietors, and receive new scrip in exchange for the old, provided that such payments be made on or before the 30th of April next.—Messrs. Prescott, Gorton, and Co., bankers, London, and the Finsbury Bank, Liverpool, are authorised to receive such payments.

No payments will be received after the 30th of April, and the company will then consist of such persons as have paid up all arrears of calls and interest, and no others will be acknowledged as proprietors.

By order of the directors, R. SHERATON, Secretary.

1, Broad-buildings, Liverpool, March 1.

To enable parties to make their payments correct, as regards INTEREST on calls in arrears, the following are the dates when each CALL became due, and from which dates interest (at the rate of 5 per cent.) must be calculated up to the day of payment:—

Deposit £2, All paid.

First call of £1, due 15th February, 1857.

Second " £1, " 10th October, " 1857.

Third " £1, " 9th April, 1858.

Fourth " £1, " 2nd November, " 1858.

Just published by J. Wolfe, 25, High Holborn—New Edition.

A TREATISE ON ISOMETRICAL DRAWING, as applicable to Geological and Mining Plans, perspective delineations of ornamental grounds, perspective views and working plans of buildings and machinery, and to general purposes of Civil Engineering; with details of improved methods of projecting plans and records of subterranean operations in Mining Districts; with Thirty Six Plates. Price 15s.

By T. RUPPETH, F.R.S., &c., &c.

By the author, and, indeed, the only complete work on the subject.—London: Arch. Mag. 1858.

A SET OF PROJECTING AND PARALLEL RULERS

For constructing working plans, and drawing on isometrical and other modes of projection; with descriptive notes. Price 3s. 6d.

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THE PATENT SAFETY FUZE.

The PATENT SAFETY FUZE is now, Quizzes, and for Subterranean operations.

This fuze is the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonials to its usefulness with which the

Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the kingdom, they select the following letters, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c., &c.

"I have been glad to hear that your recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuze; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this."

Manufactured and sold by the PATENTERS, BARRETT, SMITH, and PATER, Cannon-street, London.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

Directors: William Barclay, Esq., Samuel Bevington, Esq., William Fechney Black, Esq., John Brightman, Esq., George Cohen, Esq., Mills Coventry, Esq., John Drevett, Esq., Robert Eglington, Esq., Erasmus Robert Foster, Esq., Alex. Robert Irvine, Esq., Peter Morrison, Esq., William Rhead, Jun., Esq., Henry Lewis Seale, Esq., Thomas Teed, Esq.

Medical Officers—William Stroud, M.D., and Khenzer Smith, Esq., Surgeon.

Solicitors—William Bevan, Esq., Old Jewry.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION:

A most economical set of tables—computed expressly for the use of this Institution, from authentic and complete data, and presenting the lowest rates of assurance that can be offered without compromising the safety of the Institution.

Increasing rates of premium on a new and remarkable plan, for securing loans or debts; a less immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at Two o'clock.

Age of the assured in every case admitted in the policy.

All claims payable within one month after proof of death.

A liberal commission allowed to solicitors and agents.

Medical attendants remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Age.	Premium per cent. per annum payable during				
	First Five years.	Second Five years.	Third Five years.	Fourth Five years.	Remainder of Life.
25	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30	1 1 4	1 12 2	1 10 11	1 16 9	2 3 8
35	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 12 1	1 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
45	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

Officers in the army and navy engaged in active service, or residing abroad, and persons afflicted with chronic disorders not attended with immediate danger, assured at the least possible addition to the ordinary rates, regulated in each case by the increased nature of the risk. Prospective, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting assurances, may be obtained, either by letter or personal application, at the office of the company.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

LONDON ZINC WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS, Wenlock-road, City-road.—Malleable Sheet Zinc, Zinc Nails and Tacks, Planished Plates, of assorted sizes, for Zincography and Door-Plates, and Patent Zinc Slates for Roofing, all of the VERY BEST QUALITY, will be promptly supplied to Dealers and Consumers, on application to JOHN BALL and Co., 11, Finsbury-circus.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

Brighton General Gas-Light and Coke	Albion Hotel, Brighton	April 6	1
Tinroff Mining Company	2, St. Mildred's-court	9	1
Lancaster and Preston Junction R'way	Town-hall, Lancaster	9	2
East Wheel Strawberry Mining Co.	2, St. Mildred's-court	11	1
Hurley New Roads	York Hotel, Waterloo-road	11	1
Basco Bridge Mining Association	George and Vulture	11	12
Leeds and Liverpool Canal	Talbot Inn, Bradford	12	11
Van Diemen Land Company	55, Old Broad-street	15	12
Agriol & Commercial Bank of Ireland	55, Fleet-street, Dublin	15	11
London and Surrey Gas-Light Company	London Tavern	16	12
Portland Gas-Light Company	21, John-street, Adelphi	18	1
Palladium Life Assurance	7, Waterloo-place	18	1
Southampton Docks	George and Vulture	18	12
Commercial Gas-Light and Coke Co.	60, King William-street	25	1
Globe Insurance	Cornhill	25	1
Wheals Harmony and Montague	12, Pancras-lane	27	12
Cornwall Great United Mines	Freemason's Tavern	29	12
Kelwerris Mining Company	London Tavern	May 18	1

CALLS.

Bristol and Exeter Railway	21, April 6	As former calls.
London & Birmingham R'way	10, April 10	£7, Lombard-street.
Mexican and South American Co.	11, April 10	Barclay, Bevan, and Co.
Cambridge Iron and Spelter Co.	24, April 15	London Joint-Stock Bank.
Commercial Railway	24, April 15	London & Westminster Bank.
European Gas Company	24, April 17	Ladbroke and Co.
British Steam Navigation	16, April 18	Lombard-street Chambers.
Cheltenham and Great Western	10, April 20	As former calls.
Polden Mining Company	10, April 22	73, Lombard-street.
East Mulberry Hills Mining Co.	11, April 22	Union Bank of Liverpool.
Northern and Eastern Railway	11, April 23	Smith, Payne, and Smith.
Reverendary Interest Society	11, April 23	73, Lombard-street.
Eastern Counties Railway	11, April 23	London & Westminster Bank.
Maunster Union Mining Company	11, May 1	Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Durham County Coal Company	11, May 1	Williams, Deacon, and Co.
York and North Midland Railway	11, May 1	Williams, Deacon, and Co.
Sheffield and Manchester Railway	11, May 1	As former calls.
Van Diemen's Land Company	11, June 1	55, Old Broad-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Tinroff Mining Company	5s. per share	Office	April 11
Kennett and Avon Canal Navigation	2s. per sh.	62, Lombard-street	30
British Loan and Discount Society	10s.	1, Skinner-street	—

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES.

IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOOR.
Royal Asiatic	14, Grafton-street	Saturday	2 P.M.
British Architects	43, King-st., Covent-garden	Monday	8 P.M.
Royal Geographical	21, Regent-street	Monday	8 P.M.
Royal Medical and Chir.	55, Berners-street	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Zoological	28, Leicester-square	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Society of Arts	Adelphi	Wednesday	7 P.M.
Geological	Somerset House	Wednesday	8 P.M.
London Institution	Finsbury-circus	Wednesday	8 P.M.
Medico-Botanical	22, Back-lane	Wednesday	8 P.M.
R. Society of Literature	St. Martin's place	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Antiquaries	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Scientific Society	Charlotte-st., Bloomsbury	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal Astronomical	Somerset House	Friday	8 P.M.
Royal Institution	Albemarle-street	Friday	8 P.M.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Saturday, 6th.—A general Committee of Election, at half-past seven—to take into consideration the choice of two chairmen to each of the several committees for the following year.

Monday, 9th.—Accounts, at half-past seven—on the monthly audit, after which correspondence and papers, on the volume of Transactions.

Tuesday, 10th.—The Illustration, at eight—on the structure of wood, by E. J. Quckett, Esq.

Wednesday, 10th.—Meeting of the society, at half-past seven.

A. AIKIN, Sec.

PRICES OF MATERIALS IN CORNWALL.

AS SUPPLIED AT THE PRINCIPAL MINES IN THE FOLLOWING MONTHS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860
Common iron, per cwt.	11s 12d	11s 12d	11s 12d	11s 12d
Half-inch square ditto	11s 12d	11s 12d	11s 12d	11s 12d
Best tough wire chain	30s 0d	30s 0d	30s 0d	30s 0d
Boiler plates	16s 0d	16s 0d	16s 0d	16s 0d
Hoop iron	14s 0d	14s 0d	14s 0d	14s 0d
Nail rods	12s 0d	12s 0d	12s 0d	12s 0d
Miners' shovels	32s 0d	32s 0d	32s 0d	32s 0d
Charcoal iron	12s 0d	12s 0d	12s 0d	12s 0d
Gunpowder, per 100 lbs.	30s 0d	30s 0d	30s 0d	30s 0d
Lead, per lb.	2s 0d	2s 0d	2s 0d	2s 0d
Copper, per lb.	14s 0d	14s 0d	14s 0d	14s 0d
Candles, per dozen lbs.	6s 0d	6s 0d	6s 0d	6s 0d
Tallow, per cwt.	37s 0d	37s 0d	37s 0d	37s 0d
Ropes	40s 0d	40s 0d	40s 0d	40s 0d
Rail ropes	40s 0d	40s 0d	40s 0d	40s 0d
Flint	0s 4d	0s 4d	0s 4d	0s 4d
White yarn, per lb.	0s 2d	0s 2d	0s 2d	0s 2d
White rope	0s 2d	0s 2d	0s 2d	0s 2d
Brass-wire screws, each	4s 4d	4s 4d	4s 4d	4s 4d
Ditto machine	11s 12d	11s 12d	11s 12d	11s 12d
Iron-wire ditto	11s 12d	11s 12d	11s 12d	11s 12d
Iron-wire work, per foot	0s 1d	0s 1d	0s 1d	0s 1d
Board nails, per cwt.	19s 0d	19s 0d	19s 0d	19s 0d
Half-board ditto	10s 0d	10s 0d	10s 0d	10s 0d
Half-batch ditto	2s 6d	2s 6d	2s 6d	2s 6d
Linned oil, per gallon	3s 4d	3s 4d	3s 4d	3s 4d
Sage ditto	3s 4d	3s 4d	3s 4d	3s 4d
Starch, per foot	1s 7d	1s 7d	1s 7d	1s 7d
Flax	1s 4d	1s 4d	1s 4d	1s 4d
Sheet lead, per cwt.	24s 0d	24s 0d	24s 0d	24s 0d
Barrow wheels	11s 11d	11s 11d	11s 11d	11s 11d
14 2 steel (112 lbs.)	32s 0d	32s 0d	32s 0d	32s 0d
2s. nails	19s 0d	19s 0d	19s 0d	19s 0d
Pick bills	1s 4d	1s 4d	1s 4d	1s 4d
Shovel bills	1s 4d	1s 4d	1s 4d	1s 4d
White ground lead	32s 0d	32s 0d	32s 0d	32s 0d
Red lead	32s 0d	32s 0d	32s 0d	32s 0d
Best rolled iron	11s 0d	11s 0d	11s 0d	11s 0d

* The figures at the top of the columns refer to months—as 1 Jan., 2 Feb., &c.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Foreign Gold in Bars (standard)	per oz.	47 10 0
Foreign Gold in Coins, Spanish Doubloons	per oz.	0 0 0
20 Franc pieces	per oz.	0 0 0
New Dollars	per oz.	0 4 10
Silver in Bars (standard)	per oz.	0 5 1

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1859.

Month	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Wind.	Remarks.
January	39 to 43	29.5 to 30.5	W. to S.W.	Clear, 39 to 43
February	39 to 43	29.5 to 30.5	W. to S.W.	Clear, 39 to 43
March	39 to 43	29.5 to 30.5	W. to S.W.	Clear, 39 to 43
April	39 to 43	29.5 to 30.5	W. to S.W.	Clear, 39 to 43
May	39 to 43	29.5 to 30.5	W. to S.W.	Clear, 39 to 43
June	39 to 43	29.5 to 30.5	W. to S.W.	Clear, 39 to 43
July	39 to 43	29.5 to 30.5	W. to S.W.	Clear, 39 to 43
August	39 to 43	29.5 to 30.5	W. to S.W.	Clear, 39 to 43
September	39 to 43	29.5 to 30.5	W. to S.W.	Clear, 39 to 43
October	39 to 43	29.5 to 30.5	W. to S.W.	Clear, 39 to 43
November	39 to 43	29.5 to 30.5	W. to S.W.	Clear, 39 to 43
December	39 to 43	29.5 to 30.5	W. to S.W.	Clear, 39 to 43

of railroads, that benefit would be short and transient, and that on their completion, in a few years' time, the population would again be as destitute as ever. To this reasoning we cannot at all assent—its fallacy, we conceive, is indisputable. It is the tendency of improvement to generate improvement; the construction of railroads or other modes of internal communication, produce not a transitory but permanent and substantial benefit to a country, whose resources they at once lay open to the view, and furnish the means of most advantageously developing. It would be the further benefit of such works in Ireland, that they would relieve the distresses and tranquillise the excited feelings of the population, thus preparing them for a better state of things, and giving confidence to the capitalist who might be disposed to embark his property among them. This is a result which has been but little insisted upon, although, in our minds, its importance can hardly be overrated, for were the Irish peasantry at length to find employment at home, and to settle down into a quiet and orderly population, the benefit to this country would be incalculable.

On this most important subject we cannot do better than quote the evidence of a resident in Ireland, whose talents are acknowledged, and whose personal observation and testimony is unimpeachable—we allude to Dr. DOYLE, who, when examined by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1830, respecting the state of Ireland, made the following statements. After speaking of the causes which produced distress in that country, and alluding particularly to the unsettled state of the population, and the nightly combinations and outrages which result from that state, he continues—"All these things operate very much to prevent the investment of capital in Ireland by men who, if society were better arranged, would not hesitate so to vest it. I think, therefore, that though there may be at present a prospect that capital could be employed usefully in Ireland, it would be the duty of the Legislature to open that prospect wider, and to give greater facilities and encouragement to the investment of capital; to hold out inducements to men to settle in that country by preparing for them a quiet and well-ordered population." These are the words of an acute observer, well acquainted both with the country and the people; and what is still more to our purpose, they are the dictates of common sense, upon a subject respecting which the people of this country are deeply interested, although, we regret to say, too large a portion is deeply prejudiced also. Another week or two will now decide the fate of the measure we have advocated, from a sincere conviction of its national importance, and which will, we trust, be ultimately more successful than present appearances would warrant us in believing. It is useless, however, to close our eyes to the danger which threatens it, and from which the renewed and continued exertions of its friends can alone preserve it.

The increasing number of Joint-Stock Associations which distinguishes the present period, and the importance of the objects now accomplished by these bodies, alike require a thorough revision and reform of all laws affecting them, many of which, as we have on former occasions shown, are not merely obsolete and inefficient in the present state of things, but capable of being exercised in a manner highly prejudicial to existing interests, without being productive of any corresponding advantage whatever. In the case of Joint-Stock Banks this has been particularly the case, and nothing but the firmness of the principles on which they are founded, and the high appreciation of their value by the mercantile classes, could have upheld them against these and other discouragements. It must, indeed, be evident to all who are conversant with the present position of Joint-Stock Associations, that the commercial interests of the country are now so completely identified with them, that they imperatively require the attention of the Legislature, not only to free them from petty annoyances and injurious restraints, but to make such further provisions for their benefit as their present magnitude and importance may require.

Of the annoyance which in the existing state of the law may be occasioned both to public and private companies, an instance has lately been furnished in the proceedings at the Marlborough-street Police-office, on the suit of a common informer against the United Kingdom Life Assurance Company, for the alleged informality of issuing prospectuses without the printer's name—a practice so common with public companies, that we believe few are safe from similar petty and vexatious interference. It has been provided, and no doubt wisely and properly by the law, that the printer's name should be affixed to all papers issuing from the press, and a salutary check is thus imposed upon that unrestrained circulation of libels, sedition, or other dangerous matter, which might otherwise be promulgated without any clue to detection, and, therefore, with perfect impunity by the most unprincipled adventurer. There are certain cases, however, as in cards of address and prospectuses of public companies, where this precaution was so obviously needless, that it would have been almost absurd, and common sense has, therefore, in these cases, rejected it. To affix a printer's name to a paper intended for the most unrestrained publicity, and containing the names, and, therefore, carrying the responsibility of, perhaps, a dozen individuals of the highest rank in the commercial world, was evidently a work of supererogation, and, according to the usual, and, we believe, hitherto undisputed understanding of an Act of Parliament, was not, therefore, requisite. It has thus happened that a considerable number of companies have been exposed to proceedings of a very annoying character; and from the plentiful harvest which promises to be reaped by the informers on this occasion, we may expect that the rigid scrutiny of these gentry will in future be directed towards these bodies, which, from the peculiar nature of the laws affecting them, are in many respects liable to such annoyance.

A revision and consolidation of all laws bearing either directly or indirectly upon public companies, would be a task of such magnitude and difficulty, that few would be disposed to approach it—yet the necessity of such a measure must daily become more apparent. As the fruit of isolated and desultory efforts, it is plain that nothing of the kind will ever be effected; but should these bodies mutually co-operate together for so desirable an end, all difficulties would in time vanish, and lasting benefits would be ensured to all them.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Consols closed at 92½ money, and 92½ sellers for time. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities 100½ for the opening, and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto 100½ for money. Bank Stock 202 for the opening.

Portuguese New Five per Cents 33½, and the Three per Cent. ditto 20½. Spanish Bonds, with May Coupons, 19½ 20, and Deferred 9. Brazilian Bonds 76, and Colombian 28½. Belgian Bonds 102½, Dutch Old Five per Cents 100½, and New Loan 98½.

Great Western Railway Shares 4½ pm.; Brighton 8½ dis.; Blackwall 3 dis.; Birmingham 64 pm.; Southampton average 37. 2s. 3d. pm.—British North American Bank Shares at par; and London and Westminster 5½ pm.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Three per Cent. Red. Annuities, shut; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, shut; Long Annuities, shut; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, 38 40 premium; East India Bonds, — premium; Dutch Five per Cents., 100½; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 55½; Portuguese Five per Cents 33½; Ditto Three per Cents 20½. Railways:—Brighton, 8½ dis.; Great Western, 3½ 4½ premium; London and Birmingham, 64 66 pm.; New, 19 20 premium; Southampton, 42 43 per share; New, 19 20 pm.; York and North Midland, 1½ dis.

POOL, APRIL 4.—Average standard, 114½. 4s. 6d.—Average produce, 6½.—Average price, 5½. 2s. 6d.—Quantity of ore, 2480 tons.—Quantity of fine copper, 170 tons 16 cwt.—Amount of money, 12,683. 6d.—Average standard of last sale, 111½. 7s.—Produce, 7½.

PRICES OF SHARES IN BIRMINGHAM.—London and Birmingham Railway, 157½; ditto, quarter shares, 26½; Great Western, 69½. 5s.; Birmingham and Derby, 47½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 20½; Midland Counties, 45½; North Midland, 49½; Leeds and Manchester, 64½; London and Southampton, 41½; ditto, new shares, 36½; Eastern Counties, 8½. 10s.; London and Brighton, 8½. 10s.—*Midland Counties Herald*.

BIRMINGHAM METAL MARKET.—During the present week the price of tile copper has experienced a decline of 20s., making the present price 92s. for cash. In other descriptions of metal no alteration can be noted.

THE EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday last, the 30th ult., is as follows:—Gold bars to Rotterdam, 22,480 oz.; Hamburg, 15,198 oz. Gold coin to Rotterdam, 550 oz.; Hamburg, 2000 oz.; Ceylon, 750 oz. Silver coin to British West Indies, 12,000 oz.; Bombay, 250,000 oz.

CORNWALL, MARCH 31.—Particulars of copper ores sold in Cornwall, in the quarter ending March 31st, 1839:—Copper ore, 41,225 (21 cwt.)—Fine copper, 3201 tons, 16 cwt.—Amount of money, 248,372. 7s. 6d.—Average standard, 112½. 19s.—Average produce, 7½.—Average price (21 cwt.), 6½. 6s. 6d.

NEW COMPANIES

Under this head we propose to notice weekly the several new projects which may be brought forward, and to which public attention is directed, through the medium of the press or otherwise, confining ourselves, however, to "Public Companies," and briefly noticing their objects with such general information as is conveyed by the prospectuses, or which may be gathered from other sources, on which reliance may be placed. We shall, therefore, feel at all times obliged for particulars duly authenticated, on subject of projected companies; and while it will be our object to avoid the exercise of bias in favour of any particular undertaking, we shall at the same time endeavour to collate such information as is calculated to afford to the capitalist the opportunity of judging of its merits, and the correctness of the opinions put forward in the representations of the projectors.

BOROUGH BANK OF SHEFFIELD.

The propriety of establishing a joint-stock bank in the populous and wealthy manufacturing town of Sheffield, having for some time past been evident to many influential gentlemen residing in that place and its neighbourhood, this measure was lately resolved upon at a meeting held for that purpose, and the necessary preliminaries adjusted for its formation. It appears from the prospectus, that on a comparison with the surrounding smaller towns, it is found there are three banks each in Barnsley, Chesterfield, and Doncaster, not any of them amounting to one-seventh of the population of Sheffield, and all meeting with the necessary encouragement to ensure their success; whilst in Leeds and Birmingham, towns with which Sheffield may be classed, a greater number of banks are established in proportion to their extent and mercantile importance than in Sheffield.

The proposed capital is 300,000l., divided into shares of 100l. each.

THE ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM GENERAL CEMETERY COMPANY.

It is stated in the prospectus, that this cemetery is imperatively called for, from the well known crowded state of the burial grounds in Rochester, Chatham, and their vicinities, extending over a population of above 50,000 persons, an unoccupied portion of earth is with difficulty found for interment. The remunerative returns from many of the public cemeteries lately established, especially that at Kensal-green, and one recently opened at Gravesend, are adduced in support of the undertaking, for which a capital of 20,000l. is proposed, divided into shares of 10l. each.

ATLAS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A company, with the above title, has been formed for building a ship of 1000 tons burthen, to run between England and the United States, fitted with Captain Ericsson's patent propeller (a very favourable experiment with which was detailed in a former Number). The working plans of the vessel and engine have been prepared, and everything is in a state of forwardness for the commencement of operations. We observe that Mr. Ogden, the American consul at Liverpool, well known for his scientific attainments and enterprise, is one of the directors of this undertaking.

WEST INDIA LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

A new company, which has appeared under the above title, is thus noticed by the Times:—

Some exceedingly humane and well-intentioned persons have started a joint-stock undertaking, called the "West India Land Investment Company," the chief object of which is not, as in ordinary cases, that of profit, but the investment of capital in the British West Indies, available for the support and refuge of those negroes and labourers who may be ill-treated or oppressed by the planters. The whole of the proposed capital is 100,000l., in shares of 100l. each, and one-half of that amount, or 50,000l., having now been subscribed for, the new company, according to a condition previously settled, is now in operation. It has been determined, however, not to call for more than 100l. on each share in the first year, without the sanction of a special meeting of the proprietors, so that the sum at disposal, out of which the expenses of management are also to be defrayed, does not amount to more than 10,000l., a sum very insignificant for an object of so important a nature. Among the resolutions which accompany the prospectus is one "that in the management of the affairs of this company the principles entertained by the Society of Friends on the subject of war and the payment of ministers of religion shall not be violated," the relation of which to the object in view is not very clearly apparent. A board of directors, consisting of twelve gentlemen, is named, of whom four reside in London, four in Birmingham, and one in Liverpool, Bristol, Nottingham, and Leeds. A list of subscribers to the 100 shares is appended to the prospectus; of these, twenty are subscribed for in and near London, eighteen in Birmingham, and the remainder are spread nearly all over the kingdom, from Darlington in Yorkshire, with a greater proportion in Liverpool, Manchester, and the manufacturing districts. It is stated, not in the prospectus, but on private information, that while the company was in contemplation some purchases of land were authorised by individuals at their own risk, if the company should fail, but which will now become part of the society's property. The reason assigned for these purchases by participation is, that the attorneys for some of the plantations had commenced ejecting the labourers because they refused to pay rents which "were utterly out of their power." This land is to be divided, as it is purchased, into small allotments, and let or sold according to circumstances, "thus furnishing," says a private letter, "a resource which has been rendered necessary by the warlike, and, I fear, in some instances, the unprincipled course of the agents for estates, which there is no doubt their employers will have reason to regret."

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

March 20.—Since the last public setting, held the 23d ult., we have completed the sinking of the engine-shaft to the 145 fathom level, and have driven that level north thirteen feet; the lode is about twelve inches wide, impregnated with lead, but not rich; we expect, however, to drive some fathoms further in that direction before getting under the run of ore ground which we passed through in the level above. We have taken a part of the sumpmen to sink a winze from thence to the bottom, and in that place there is a large and promising lode. In the back of the 125 fathom level, north of the shaft, we have a pitch working by four men, at 9s. in the pound, on the value of the lead only (as is the case with all our tribute department); in this pitch there is a very good lode, and is likely to produce a large quantity of rich ore. Several of our ends are looking encouraging, in the 75, 85, 95, and 105 fathom levels we have a promising lode, and are going through ground, most of which will be taken away on tribute. Our pitches working are about the same in number, and about the same average tribute as stated in my last report. In looking through the concern, altogether I see every reason to be satisfied with the appearances, and no doubt we shall continue to do very well. Our computed fifty tons of ore for February was sold on Wednesday last to Messrs. Michell, at 12½. 2s. per 21 cwt. dry ore.

RICHARD ROWE.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

March 27.—I beg to say that, since my last report, the 142 west has very much improved for tin, and is promising still to be better. In the east end, at the same level, the lode is large, and tinny throughout. The 132 west and pitch, in the bottom of same level, has also improved for copper ore. The 190 east and west remain stationary since my last. We have still a good lode in the 110 east, and the stopes in the back of it equally so, as has been reported for some time past. Our pitches in the back of the 100 fathom level continued to look well for tin. We have still a good course of tin in the fifty-eight fathom level and east, worth about 30l. per fathom; our other bargains and pitches continue much the same as last reported. We are now in course of delivery of a parcel of arsenic, which will amount to about 16l. I need only say, that our pitches continue equally as good as for some time past.

WILLIAM PAUL.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

April 2.—In the twenty-five fathom level there is no alteration since last week. In the thirty-five fathom level the lode is two feet wide, with a small branch of good ore on the north part. In the adit level the lode is about two feet six inches wide, and coarse in quality. In the ten fathom level, in the winze, the lode is from two to three feet wide, with a branch of ore on the north part. In the twenty fathom level the lode is two feet wide, and improved for ore since last reported. In the twenty-seven fathom level, in driving east, the lode is about two feet wide, with little ore. In the winze, at the thirty fathom level, the lode continues large, and producing ore of a fair quality. In the thirty-six fathom level, in driving east of Turton's shaft, the lode is not looking so good as last week—no alteration in the western end. In the forty fathom level ditto, east of Old Diagonal shaft, we can report no alteration in either of these levels since our last. In Williams's shaft there has been no lode taken down during the past week.

C. PENROSE.

GWYNAR MINING COMPANY.

March 30.—In the thirty fathom level east no alteration. In the twenty fathom level east the lode is fourteen inches wide, some good work. In the twenty fathom level west no alteration. In the ten fathom level east is a branch of good work, eight inches wide—have set the back of this level at 2s.

C. H. RICHARDS.

HOLMBURN MINING COMPANY.

Stoke Clinsland, April 1.—On Saturday last our monthly setting was held on this mine, and the tubwork and tribute again set on satisfactory terms. The cross-cut at the 100 fathom level is extended north from the engine-shaft 18 fms. 3 feet 8 inches, and the ground at present of a favourable description for driving. In driving west of the engine-shaft, at the eighty fathom level, the lode is much as last described, and worth about one ton per fathom. In driving west, at the seventy fathom level, the lode is one foot wide, and worth about four tons per fathom. In driving west, at Flap-jack, the lode is from twenty inches to two feet wide, and present indications highly congenial for copper ore. In driving west, at the sixty-two fathom level, the lode still holds good, in two feet wide, and worth about six tons per fathom. The winze under this level is communicated to the seventy fathom level below. The lode in the stopes, at the back of the sixty-two fathom level, is still a rich course of ore, two and a half feet wide, and worth from six to seven tons per fathom. In driving west, at the fifty-two fathom level, the lode is one foot wide, and worth from two to three tons per fathom. In driving west, at the forty and thirty-five fathom levels, there is little alteration. In our tribute department we set a new pitch in the bottom of the seventy fathom level, and such was the competition with the men, that it was taken at a farthing in the pound. All the other pitches continue as hitherto—looking well. We weighed at Calstock-quay, on the 25th and 26th ult., 170 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. of copper ore, of a similar quality to the last parcel.

F. PHILLIPS.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

March 30.—At the seventy fathom level driving south, the lead lode is about eighteen inches wide, of a promising nature, composed of soft prism, spar, mantle, and good work for silver lead; and in the east side of this level we have lately been intersecting some rich branches of tin of superior quality, inclining to the north; one at present in the end is from four to five inches wide—very rich. I hope we shall soon be in a situation to open some ground on these branches, which we consider proceed from Johnson's tin and copper lode; but on account of being so near, the cross, or lead lode, is somewhat disordered. In the south end, at this level, we have a good lode, one foot in width, and rich in silver lead ore. We are of opinion that the bottom of this mine never presented such encouraging appearances as at the present time, and we have thought proper to prepare against the next setting for sinking Johnson's Flat-rod engine-shaft another ten fathoms, which will make an eighty fathom level. At the sixty fathom level driving north, the lead lode is eight inches wide, producing good work, and the pitches in the back of this level, working at 30s. per ton for raising, are working well. We have set to day two new pitches in this level, one in the back and one in the bottom, at a farthing for No. 1, and No. 2 at 30s. per ton. At the fifty fathom level we have suspended for the present, and removed the same men to sink Johnson's winze-shaft from the sixty to the seventy fathom level. At the forty fathom level we have passed through a kindly lode going south, but just at this time we are intersected by a Suckan, which is expected will heave the lode a few feet to the west. Our other bargains I see little or no alteration beyond what Captain Harpur states in his weekly reports. We have twelve pitches working, varying from a farthing to 9l. per ton. About the 15th April (next month) we shall sell about two tons of black tin, broke from Johnson's lode, the greater part from the sixty fathom level.

RICHARD ROWE.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

March 30.—In the engine-shaft the lode is two feet wide, with spots of grey ore. In the seventy fathom level east the lode is one foot wide, yellow ore, of good quality. In the seventy fathom level west the lode is sixteen inches wide, with stones of ore. In the sixty fathom level east the lode is divided in two parts—one part is fifteen inches wide, composed of spar and ore, and the other four inches wide, good ore. In the winze in the bottom of the sixty fathom level east, the lode is eighteen inches wide, ore throughout.

C. H. RICHARDS.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

Great St. George, April 2.—Accompanying you have the usual documents for February and setting reports for April, to the latter of which I beg to refer you for the present state of our underground operations. By the tribute report you will find ten new pitches have been set, varying from 1s. to 6s. in the pound. You will see by the tubwork report that two new winzes have been set at the bottom of the thirty, preparatory to the working of the bottom of that level on tribute.

H. HUMPHRIES.

CORNWALL MINES.

Chiverton, April 2.—Our forty fathom level east, on the south lode, still continues with a good branch of lead, but the ground is hard. The same level west, on Chiverton lode, the lode is cut out with a slide, which I expect to cut again shortly. The thirty-two fathom level west, on Chiverton lode, still looks well. The sixteen fathom level is not improved since my last report; the rise in the back of the forty fathom level west, little has been done since I wrote you last, in consequence of not having a sufficient quantity of air, but we have added some air-pipes, and I think that we shall be able to rise to the level above. The forty fathom level rise, in the east, is still looking promising. Our tributaries are getting on well. We have weighed the parcel of lead mentioned in my last report for Dr. Rogers, and it is 55 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs. dry weight. We have now dressed about 10 tons; and dressed 47; broke underground 7.—Total, 64 tons.

J. BURLACE.

FOREIGN MINES.

SACATEPEC MINING COMPANY.

Frederick, Jan. 12.—No change of importance having taken place in the general aspect of the company's affairs since I last wrote, the notice I shall have in the present instance to take of the several companies will necessarily be very short. In Louisa and Cruces mine have out the second cross-roads we were in search of, and I am truly sorry to add completely in barren or barren. We have now advanced upon the Cruces lode, a few yards beyond the point of intersection of the two veins without finding any improved results; the appearance of that lode (Cruces), the ore is a little better than at the

stated, completely barren, and, therefore, unworthy of our attention at the point we have now reached (two small hands of ore), each of the width of a few inches, which were hitherto separated by a horse, have now joined; but even in that state too small, from the extreme hardness of the rock, to afford any reasonable inducement to follow them up. I mean to bestow on them another week's trial, after which, if it prove unsuccessful, as I have but too much reason to apprehend, it is my intention to stop the works in this department altogether, which we may safely do for the next four months, without incurring the risk of denouement.

Valenciana.—Santa Teresa and Trinidad are new or virgin mines to a great extent, that is to say, they have not been worked to any considerable depth, principally Valenciana and Trinidad. There the whole field, where bonanzas usually occur, is open to us, it is unexplored. In the Valenciana we have penetrated to a perpendicular depth of about sixty-four varas, nor have we even been able to examine the lode, on account of the water. In Trinidad we have reached nearly 38 varas, and have also met the water. Of Santa Teresa we can say nothing, since no drainage was commenced, but we know that the length of the shaft does not exceed ninety varas. I do not pretend to assert that in either of these mines we must necessarily meet with a bonanza, but what I mean to say is, that if the board intended, or intend, to enter upon a mining speculation in this particular district, these are, unquestionably, the points I would recommend to be tried; so far as we have been enabled to go as yet, appearances are favourable, and every thing in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice. That at Valenciana a steam-engine would be required, should the board decide upon making another effort, they are already aware.

Santa Teresa remains amparada, as hitherto nothing requiring notice has occurred in that quarter. In Trinidad I employ three destajos exploring the vein in an easterly and westerly direction. In the Pozo de Agua the bottom shows good ore, but the water prevents our following them downwards. I have commenced a whim in the new vein, mentioned in my last, but as I employ only one paranda, no great progress is made; the quality of the ores seem, however, to improve as we get deeper.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

Mineral del Monte, Jan. 21.—The estimate of costs and returns for February, 1839, comprising four weeks, show a profit of \$600. Since I last wrote we have commenced the new cross-cut at the 220 vara level, south of Terro's shaft; after driving about eight varas, we shall put the summen to sink the shaft for bearings, claster, &c., for the new lift, and at the same time other men will be employed in driving the cross-cut to reach the vein as soon as possible. In the San Felipe, or 194 vara level, driving east of Terro's shaft, the lode has been improved, and we have now a little smelting, with some azogue ore in the end. In the same level, driving west of Terro's shaft, the ground is hard, with smelting and azogue ore. We have resumed sinking No. 2 winze below La Cruz level, and have here some good ore of both classes, and expect soon to communicate this with the San Felipe, or 194 vara level. In the level driving north of No. 1 winze, at thirteen varas below La Cruz level, there is azogue, with a small branch of smelting ore. La Cruz level, driving west of Terro's shaft, is still in favourable ground for driving, but poor. In the level driven west, on another branch from San Diego winze, at San Miguel level, east of Terro's shaft, we are sinking a winze, where we have some azogue ore—the end being poor is suspended. At the Esperanza, or 137 vara level, driving south, fifty-six varas east of San Cayetano shaft, we have driven within the last six weeks five and a half varas, through a south part of the vein; as yet there is no south wall; the ground is favourable for driving, but poor.

Dolores.—In the Santiago, or 191 vara level, driving west of Diagonal shaft, the ground is improving a little, and have now begun driving two varas, at \$65 per vara—the price before having been from \$100 to \$150 per vara. In the beginning of the past week we resumed driving the Jubileo; the ground appears to be more favourable for driving, though the vein is poor. The ninety-five vara level, driving east of the same shaft, is also in poor ground. A fortnight since we commenced driving west from San Esteban winze, at thirteen varas below the Jubileo, and found a small quantity of smelting ore, of good quality, and the ground not hard for driving. In the rise above San Juan level, at forty-four varas west of the Diagonal shaft, there is a large vein, with good ore. In the Esperanza, or 137 vara level, driving east of San Juan winze, the ground is hard, with azogue and smelting ores. In the new winze sinking below the Esperanza, at sixteen varas east of San Juan winze, there is a good bunch of ore. The ground is hard for driving, but ore in the level east of San Juan winze, ten varas below the Esperanza, or 137 vara level. Acosta shaft, sinking below the adit, is in hard ground, but in the west end there is a little azogue ore. In the Guadalupe, or forty vara level, driving west of San Domingo winze, there is a little smelting and azogue ore.

Gran Compañia.—In the 182 vara level, driving south from San Vicente shaft, on the Santa Inez vein, the lode is large, and poor. Owing to the great scarcity of water at surface, we have occasionally put the steam-whim at Guadalupe, and the horse-whim at San Cayetano, to draw water for the engines for condensing. The works at the mine of San Onofre proceed without any alteration deserving particular notice.

BOLANDER MINING COMPANY.

London, April 1.—The reports had not reached the coast when the packet sailed.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

Guamucamo, Jan. 19.—San Lorenzo.—In this mine there have been employed in the week but two herramientas in the labor of Esperanza; they have produced ten cargas of dressed ore, worth for silver ten and a quarter marcos per monton, with a ley of about 400 grains of gold. In the mean time the buscones have sold \$97 3/4, being for somewhat less than the whole amount of their one-half of the ore produced; the one-half belonging to the mine is estimated at eight cargas of dressed ore, worth for silver from sixteen to thirty marcos per monton, and with a good ley of gold.

Amecua.—In the labor of San Pedro five herramientas have been employed by day and four by night; during the week they have produced twenty-one and a half cargas of dressed ore, worth about twenty-five marcos per monton for silver. The appearance of the labor, at the close of the week, seems to sustain the opinion expressed in the last report, viz., that the labor is becoming more abundant in ore. In the labor of Santa Isabel two herramientas have been employed by day and night during the week; they produced twenty-six and a half cargas of dressed ore, worth about forty marcos per monton for silver. Fearful of making too high an estimate of the ley of these ores, I have only made use of the assays from the common ore. The better class contains a ley of 300 grains of gold per marc. The lumps of San Simen, on which \$34 3/4 has been expended in the week, is nearly brought to a close. In its progress and during the week some promising ore has been discovered. The buscones sold \$114 7/8, being for one-half the ore produced; the one-half belonging to the mine is estimated at nine cargas, worth about twenty marcos per monton for silver, and a good ley of gold. The general aspect of the mine is encouraging.

Sereva.—The monton in this week was \$594 1/2, and the buscones sale for one-half of the ore produced was \$322 4/5; the one-half belonging to the mine is estimated at twenty-eight cargas of dressed ore, worth for silver about eighteen marcos per monton, and with a fair ley of gold.

Jan. 30.—San Lorenzo.—In this mine, in the labor of Esperanza, there have been two herramientas employed by day and night; they have produced eight cargas of ore, worth about five and a quarter marcos of silver per monton, with a ley of about 300 grains of gold. In the mean time the buscones, one-half of buscones ore, is about six cargas, worth at least eighteen marcos per monton for silver, and a good ley of gold, an average of 300 grains is near the truth.

Amecua.—In the labor of San Pedro three herramientas by day and four by night have been employed; they have produced about thirty cargas of dressed ore, worth, on an average, for silver fourteen marcos per monton. It is hoped, from appearances, that this labor may produce better results than the coming week, as at the close of the past a new and superior class was appearing. Santa Isabel, unfortunately, communicated with an old work, and in the part where we had the best ore early in the week, so that but one herramienta has been employed by day only, and has produced eight cargas of ore, worth for silver twenty marcos per monton, with a ley of 300 grains of gold. Since the communication we have turned examining the labor in a contrary direction, where the prospect is encouraging, and some good ore are taking out. The cleaning out of the road in the ponce de Sangre de Cristo has been continued, and \$40 there expended. I think, from all appearances, that these ponce are at the bottom in good ore for the work of buscones; the one-half of ore produced by buscones, and belonging to the mine will be when dressed about eight cargas, worth sixteen marcos for silver, and a good ley of gold. The buscones sold seven cargas for \$60 7/8.

Sereva.—The monton in the week was \$310 0/0, and the sale of buscones for their half of ore was \$271 4/5. The half of ore belonging to the mine is estimated at thirty-six cargas of dressed ore, worth for silver sixteen marcos per monton, with a fair ley of gold.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Report on the State of the Workings of the Mine of Rayas.

Jan. 17.—Of the four works that have elapsed since the last report, one contained only four work days, and another five.

La Purisima.—Santa Fe.—No variation has been observed in the fronts of Comandita and Santa Margarita. The front of San Pedro is suspended, the ore having failed. The pits of Redondos and Pilar, and the front of Espiritu Santo, are the three points from which the greater part of the ore produced by Purisima are extracted; their quality is generally of the common class, with a few narrow threads of rich ore.

San Hieronimo.—The pit of this mine is at present in barrenness. In the pit of Varones the narrow threads of ore are being followed up, but no improve-

ment is observed. A small quantity of ore is found in the front of Varones, but it is of ordinary quality. Thirty-one pairs of barman have been employed in La Purisima by day, and twenty by night; those employed by day have just been reduced to twenty-four. The weekly produce of ore in the rough state, has averaged 891 cargas, which, when picked, have yielded seventy-seven cargas of azogue, of about ten marcos per monton in the patio, and nearly two marcos plata de ley in the arrastres. Thirty-five cargas tierras de mortero, and 102 cargas tierras de labor, together of about four marcos per monton in the patio, and nearly one marc plata de ley in the arrastres.

San Cayetano.—In the fourth pit of Jesus the ordinary ores are being followed up without any variation taking place. The pit of San Feliciano contains a considerable quantity of ore, although the quality is not of a very superior class. In the front to the south-east the ores are now running down on the dip of the lode, and are being followed up in a pit; the advanced point of the front contains very little ore. The pit of San Francisco has been yielding a fair quantity of the rich classes of ore. This point has now advanced in its present direction as far as it is considered prudent to drive it, and it is intended to open a front on each side, which new points will, however, be of short duration, as there is very little extent of pillar for them to pass through. A pit has been opened in the old front of San Felix, which is giving a small quantity of fair ore; this point is very variable. The produce from the contratiendo of Santa Cecilia is decreasing as the work advances. Twenty-two pairs of barman have been employed by day, and twenty-three by night; the number by day has been increased to twenty-seven.

San Pio and Los Reyes.—The band of rich ore against the upper part of the contratiendo of San Pio continues to yield a very fair quantity of ore, and the lower part of the working contains a good sprinkling of fair ores. The contratiendo of Los Reyes produces a small portion of ore of good class, principally in threads. Six pairs of barman are employed by day, and as many by night. The produce of ore in the rough state from San Cayetano, San Pio, and Los Reyes has averaged weekly 1188 cargas, which, when picked, have yielded 139 cargas of azogue, of about twelve marcos per monton in the patio, and two marcos plata de ley in the arrastres. Thirty-three cargas tierras de mortero, and nineteen cargas tierras de labor, together of about nine marcos per monton in the patio, and one marc plata de ley in the arrastres.

San Juan Bautista.—3710 varas have been driven since the last report, without any improvement having taken place. Nothing promising has been met with in the cross-cut to the lower part of the lode. It is, therefore, proposed to suspend both those workings, and open a cross-cut to the upper part of the lode in the advanced part of the front.

San Miguel.—The ores met with in the immediate neighborhood of the working of San Francisco are being extracted; their quality does not appear to have undergone any change. Nothing new has occurred whilst following up the researches in other directions. Seventy cargas of ore have been picked. In four sales the buscones have sold their share of ores for \$17,163 4.

Ores sent to the haciendas.

Dolores	Cargas	1230
Barrera	"	1802-3023
Picked	Cargas	708
Unpicked	"	1540-2248

G. R. GLENNIE.

Contract for Rayas with the Sardoneta Family.—I learn with much satisfaction that the directors, after careful consideration of its several articles, my remarks thereon, and all the circumstances of the case, have been pleased to express their approval of this contract, which leaves me nothing to add, but to report what I have already stated, that the court may rest assured the best exertions and most zealous endeavours have been bestowed by me to the subject, and that it was not possible to secure a contract on more favourable conditions, either as to future profits or the protection of the capital already invested in the mine. The accounts just closed at the end of the last year show a deficiency of \$12,326 1/2 between the receipts and payments for account of the mine, while, on the other hand, the net value of the ore on hand at the haciendas and mine, and corresponding to the same period, are estimated at \$77,713, therefore leaving a surplus of \$65,386 6/8, from the 29th April to 29th December last. Independent of this estimated profit to the 29th December last, the mine has continued to yield, in the same ratio, the two subsequent weeks, that is, to the 12th inst., showing an estimated surplus over all expenses, and notwithstanding the interference of several holidays, of about \$3200, the average of produce during the same period having been 442 cargas weekly of picked ores, besides the mine's portion of ore on joint-account with buscones, the value of which, taking the amount sold by buscones, is \$10,486 2/3. It will, therefore, be seen that the small profits alluded to in the paragraph under reply, as given by the mine of Rayas, have gradually improved since that period, and I trust will continue to do so, though, at the present moment, I must confess the appearances of the several workings of Purisima, San Cayetano, and San Miguel, do not promise any material improvement, nor is it expected that they will show itself immediately in those engaged by buscones. A sale of the latter is now in progress at the mine, solely for their account, and expected to reach about \$4500. I have nothing further to observe in reference to the mine operations, but what will be found in the enclosed general report by Mr. G. R. Glennie, and to add, that the experiment of reducing the mine's share of the ores, extracted on joint-account with buscones, is proceeding successfully; the returns of three tortas in the hacienda of Dolores having shown quite as good a result as the sales effected by buscones, notwithstanding the very high prices paid at the time by the rescatadores, with the view to drive me from the experimental trial.

Guamucamo, Jan. 18.—Remittances.—The continued possession of Tamplan by the federalists, and Vera Cruz by the French, has suggested the dispatching a conducta from Mexico to the port of Alvarado, which has received the sanction of the government, and I believe that of Mr. Ashburnham, as far as the packet to receive the funds is concerned; and in addition thereto, a British man-of-war will be sent there to take the funds of the commissary to Jamaica, which will be to a very considerable amount. Branch conductas from Zacatecas, San Luis, and this city, will be made up to join the other in Mexico; and it is my purpose to forward, as a remittance to the directors, about \$35,000, either for the purchase of bills on England in Mexico, or for ultimate transmission from thence to Alvarado, as the rate of exchange and other circumstances may suggest in the sequel. Statement showing the outlay and returns in respect of the mine of Rayas, from the 29th of April, to the week ending the 12th of January, 1839, and the value of ores on hand:—

Amount of outlay, as per balance-sheet of 29th Dec. 1838	\$12,326 1/2
Outlay from 29th December, 1838, to 12th January, 1839	\$19,204 3/4
Returns during the same period	\$1,013 3/4
Excess of outlay	\$10,517 1/2

Value of Ores at Haciendas belonging to the Mine.	
Hacienda of Dolores	\$24,131 0/0
Hacienda of Barrera	49,784 0/0
At the mine of Rayas	12,122 0/0
Total surplus	\$86,039 6/8

J. N. SHOOTER.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF THE WEEKLY LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, FROM JAN. 8 TO APRIL 2, INCLUSIVE.—

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation	\$18,371,000
Deposits	\$9,908,000
	\$28,279,000
Securities	\$22,997,000
Balances	7,673,000
	\$30,670,000

Downing-street, April 5.

THE IRON TRADE.—The demand which has for some time existed for iron has not only enabled the manufacturers to maintain the late advanced prices, but some particular marks have slowly and steadily advanced up to the present time, with every prospect of the prices being maintained, as several months' orders are yet in hand. Welsh bars in Liverpool, 10s. 6d. The ironmasters' quarterly meetings will be held next week as follows:—Tuesday, at Walsall; Wednesday, at Wolverhampton; Thursday, at Birmingham; Friday, at Stourbridge; and on Saturday at Dudley. The coal and lime masters' quarterly meeting will be held at Stourport, on Monday, April 15.—*Midland Counties Herald.*

MINING ACCIDENTS.—Last week a miner named Jewell, at North Roke, had his skull fractured by the falling of a stone into the shaft in which he was at work. Another miner named Bennetts had his head dreadfully wounded by falling from a stage in the same mine; and a lad named Pope was nearly drowned from falling into a well. At Danstanville Mines, a youth of the name of Rowe sustained a most extensive fracture of the skull from falling into a hob-pit.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—A writ of inquiry was held at the Town-hall, Tunbridge-wells, on Thursday last, before Mr. W. Palmer, undersheriff, to award compensation to Sir John Shoddy Sidney, for land required by the South-Eastern Railway. The claim was upwards of 57000, whilst on the other side it was stated at 41000, 7s. 3d., including a brick-yard and three cottages. After the jury had been sworn they went to view the land at Penkridge. On their return a consultation took place between the legal gentlemen, when Mr. Palmer announced to the jury that the parties had compromised, and their award must be 28000, for land, and 5500, for severance, the timber to be valued to 1s. sticks, and the claims of the tenants to be referred to Mr. Longridge.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM EXTENSION RAILWAY BILL.—This bill has passed through the committee on petitions for private bills, and it is expected that their report will be presented to the House of Commons on Friday, the 12th inst.

LANCASTER AND PRESTON RAILWAY.—The operations on this line are in very active progress. We are glad to learn, that so far as the works have proceeded, the engineering arrangements have been conducted under the most favourable circumstances, and that no impediment or obstruction has been encountered.—*Wigan Gazette.*

PRESTON AND LONGRIDGE RAILWAY.—We understand that Mr. Wilkie, the principal contractor upon this line, has completed his works; the permanent rails are now laying, so that, in all probability, the railway may be opened in the summer. It is calculated that a saving of 2d. per cubic foot upon the carriage of ashler-stone, and 18s. 6d. per ton upon walling-stones, from Longridge to Preston, will be effected by this means.—*Preston Chronicle.*

MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The following is the engineer's return of the quantity of earthwork executed, and the number of men, horses, and engines employed on the works of this railway, from the 23d of February to the 23d of March, 1839:—Earthwork executed, 234,989 cubic yards; number of men 4489; number of horses, 566; engines, 3 locomotive and 1 stationary.

RAILWAY CONTRACTS.—We understand that Mr. Waring, the active contractor of a portion of the line of the North Midland Railway, near Chesterfield, has entered into two contracts on the York and North Midland line—Fairbourn and Castleford, in the neighbourhood of Pontefract. The distance contracted for is nearly five miles, and includes several bridges, culverts, &c. The whole is to be finished in twelve months.—*Sheffield Iris.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Notwithstanding the temporary obstruction to the traffic caused by the accident at the Hanwell Road Bridge (not the Viaduct, as reported in some papers) the number of passengers on this line during the last week amounted to nearly 5,000, and the receipts were larger than in any week since October. No impediment to the regular passing of the trains will take place from the removal of the defective iron girder; the cost of replacing which falls wholly upon the contractor. The laying of the permanent way to Twyford is now proceeding steadily, the rails being already laid from the Maidenhead station to the bridge over the Thames. The eastern arch of this bridge has been reconstructed, with improved materials, and now stands perfectly sound, the centerings having been completely eased for some weeks. The directors have just taken contracts for the construction of about 14 miles of the line, extending from Didcot, near Oxford, to Uffington, the boundary of the London division of the line, on which the contract works are so light as not to average more than 6,000l. per mile. The Bristol directors have also advertised for tenders for four miles of the line between Bath and the Box Tunnel, and it is expected that contracts for the whole of the remainder of this division of the line beyond Chippenham, will soon be entered into. We are glad to hear that the bill for which the company are applying, for the purpose of completing the required capital, has passed the committee of the House of Commons without opposition, and will be read a third time immediately after the recess.—*Bristol Mercury.*

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The officers of this great undertaking recently presented to Captain Moorson (the late secretary) a superb and massive inkstand, weighing about 120 ounces. The design was quite original, the borders enriched by heads, animals, flowers, and foliage, in high relief; bacchanalian figures supporting the taper-stand; the whole resting on scroll feet, relieved by oak-leaves, acorns, and flowers. The beauty and chasteness of the workmanship excited general admiration, and reflects great credit on the manufacturer, Mr. Collis, of Church-street, Birmingham. Its value is about seventy guineas.

RAILWAY CAPITAL.—Some returns have recently been moved for by Lord Granville Somerset of the sums which the different railway companies are empowered to raise, in the shape of capital and by way of loan. On this subject a correspondent remarks, that such a return must prove necessarily defective in some points on which it is material that information should be given, and that it should be stated at what time the authority to borrow was given, and at what time it actually commenced. This correspondent believes that there have occurred frequent anticipations of such authority, by the issue of bonds and debentures previously to obtaining it, which, consequently, are deficient in the proper legal sanction. The condition required by Parliament in all such cases is, that a certain proportion of the subscribed capital, in some instances one-half, in others two-thirds, shall be paid up before any bonds or debentures can be issued, but our correspondent believes that care has not always been taken to give this necessary protection to the public. There is apparently some justice in these remarks, and these are not the only instances in railroad legislation in which the general interests of the community have been lost sight of; but the detection of the abuse, it is to be feared, must lie beyond the reach of a Parliamentary order. All will necessarily come out, however, in course of time, as the railroads constructed by such means and by corresponding issues of paper money, instead of attracting the support of real capitalists, can have no chance of ultimate success, but must burst, like a bubble, on the first panic that occurs in the money market. It becomes, in the mean time, a strict duty on the part of Parliament to exercise more care in all that relates to railroad legislation, for, though it is impossible wholly to protect the public, much more may be done than has been the case hitherto.—*Times.*

HAYRER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The *Vigie de Dieppe* says, that at a late meeting of this company, it was decided, at the pressing instance of M. Aguado, that, in case it became impossible to give entire execution to the undertaking, it should be carried into effect as far as Rouen, and that the road should terminate, not at St. Sever, as originally intended, but on the heights of Beauvoisin, passing by Blainville, and the branch lines on Louviers and Elbeuf being suppressed. This decision was definitively adopted, and no consideration, it is said, will induce the company to modify it.

PENRITH AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—We are glad to hear that Mr. Larmer has not only very much improved, but shortened the line, which is now not more than seventeen miles in length from the terminus at Penrith Castle to the junction with the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway at St. Nicholas. The share list has lately been very considerably increased, so much so, that the committee fully anticipate the completion of the line within two years after the Act is obtained.

RAILWAY FROM MACCLESFIELD.—A meeting of respectable and influential gentlemen took place in Derby, preparatory to a general meeting, to take into consideration a projected line of railway from that place to Macclesfield, to form a junction with the Manchester and Birmingham line, and to unite at that town with the Midland Counties, North Midland, and Derby and Birmingham Railways, which is considered by competent judges to be the best line for connecting the large towns of Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, &c., with that of Manchester.

THE "REVEREND" SIDE OF THE RAILROAD QUESTION.—I hate railroads. Any one else may love railroads, or like railroads, or praise railroads, but I hate railroads. I hate to be obliged to arrive at a railroad office a quarter of an hour before starting. I hate to be obliged to go and stand between certain pieces of wood, nailed across and along, to ask for a place. I hate to be made to go in at one end and out at the other, just as if I had already commenced my imprisonment, and as though the turnkey had fastened down upon me all his iron, steam, and coals. I hate to see all my luggage and baggage taken from me, and placed *malgré moi* on a stone pavement, quite naked and unprotected; boxes, trunks, shawls, ruffs, books, umbrellas, maps, sandwich-boxes—all in one hasty-barry; and then to be told that I may go and claim my luggage, and arrange my luggage just as I like. I hate to have to do with parties who never touch their hats, and who cannot be civil because you are forbidden to give them a silver sixpence. I believe the poor fellows have not even any pockets in their breeches, lest a stray shilling should by chance find its way into them. I hate to be made to wait for a steam-engine, and for a steam-engine never to wait for me. Horses will wait, and men will wait—and even sometimes, when you are young and handsome, or old and wealthy—or neither, and very agreeable (precisely my case) women, or ladies will wait for you (ay, and the Lancashire Witches too). But a steam-engine will not wait; for all its enjoyment appears to consist in rattling away as hard as its lungs will admit, from Dan to Beersheba, and from London to Jericho, without so much as kissing its hand to the nymphs and maidens on the road.—*Blackwood for April.*

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

From the very general interest felt in the circumstances which have led to the reduction of the dividend on bank stock, we are induced to believe that the following epitome of the financial history of that institution will not be unacceptable to our readers. We shall begin with the progress of the capital. The charter was first granted in 1694, the original subscribed capital being 1,200,000*l.* In 1707 it was augmented by a further subscription of 1,001,171*l.*; in 1709, by another of 2,201,171*l.*; in the same year by a call of 636,204*l.*; in 1710 by a call of 501,448*l.*; in 1722 it was further augmented by a new subscription of 3,400,000*l.*; in 1742, by a call of 840,904*l.*; in 1746, by a call of 980,000*l.*; in 1782, by a call of 862,400*l.*; making the aggregate capital 11,642,400*l.*, at which it remained stationary until 1816, when the stock was increased by a bonus of 25 per cent. to 14,553,000*l.* So much for the progress of the capital.

The dividend paid from 1694 to 1796, in half yearly payments, was three years at 8 per cent.; from 1697 to 1707, eleven years, at 9 per cent.; from 1708 to 1729, twenty-two years, at 9 to 5½ per cent.; from 1730 to 1746, seventeen years, at 6 and 5½ per cent.; 1747 to 1752, six years at 5 per cent.; 1753, one year, at 4½ and 5 per cent.; in 1754 to 1763, ten years, at 4½ per cent.; 1764 to 1766, three years, at 5 per cent.; 1767 to 1780, fourteen years, 5½ per cent.; 1781 to 1787, seven years, at 6 per cent.; 1788 to 1806, nineteen years, at 7 per cent.; 1807 to 1822, sixteen years, at 10 per cent.; 1823 to 1839, sixteen years, at 8 per cent.

In addition to the dividends the following bonuses were paid to the stockholders:—In June, 1799, 10 per cent. in 5 per cent. stock; in May, 1801, 5 per cent. in navy 5 per cent.; in November, 1802, 2½ per cent. in navy 5 per cent.; in October, 1804, 5 per cent. in cash; in October 1805, 5 per cent. in cash; in October, 1806, 5 per cent. in cash; and in 1816, 25 per cent., the latter being added to the capital, making an aggregate sum of 6,694,380*l.* Taking 7 per cent. as the ratio of the annual dividend from 1799 to the present time, the total amount received by the bank proprietors, in the shape of additional dividends and bonuses is 18,459,545*l.*, which exceeds the amount of their capital, including the rest or reserve fund at the date of the last return by 1,231,000*l.*

There is an immense deal of matter meriting reflection in the foregoing brief statement. On reference to the dates it will be seen at a glance that the accumulations of the bank have been exclusively made during a period of war and loan jobbing, and that at no time would they have been able to pay the stockholders above the average rate of interest from legitimate banking. Did space permit we could very easily prove, that their means of paying such extravagant dividends since the conclusion of the war of the French Revolution have been exclusively derived from the blunders and necessities of the government during that period, and not from current banking profits. As it is not at all probable that the country will ever permit a repetition of such barefaced robbery the bank proprietors may make up their minds to progressively diminishing dividends in proportion as the fruits of past speculation become exhausted.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS FOR MARCH.

[By Newton and Berry, Chancery-lane, London, and Manchester.]

Thomas Pratt, South Hylton, Durham, mechanic, for his invention of an improved capstan and winch for purchasing or raising ships' anchors without the application of a messenger, in which there is no sheeling or surging, and for drawing or working of coals and other articles and things out of coal and other mines, and also for the drawing and working on railroads by drawing pulleys with flat or round ropes.

Edward Ford, Liverpool, Lancashire, builder, for his invention of certain improvements in conducting the manufacture of salt-cake or sulphate of soda, and hydrochloric or other acids and alkalis, or other chemical processes wherein deleterious vapours are given off, and in the erection of furnaces and works connected therewith.

Moses Poole, Bill Office, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, gentleman, for improvements in constructing and applying boxes to wheels, being a communication from a foreigner residing abroad.

John Leigh, Manchester, Lancashire, surgeon, for an improved mode of obtaining carbonate of lead, commonly called white lead.

Moritz Platow, Poland-street, Oxford-street, Middlesex, engineer, for his invention of improvements in pumps or engines for raising or forcing liquids.

John Dickson, Brook-street, Holborn, London, engineer, for his invention of certain improvements in rotary steam-engines.

Auguste Victor Joseph Baron d'Asda, Millman-street, Bedford-row, Middlesex, for improvements in producing or affording light, which he denominates a solar light, being a communication from a foreigner residing abroad.

Walter Hancock, Stratford, Essex, engineer, for his invention of certain improvements in steam boilers and condensers.

George Robert d'Harcourt, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, Middlesex, gentleman, for his invention of certain improved artificial granite stone, marble, or concrete, in which said invention neither asphaltic nor bituminous substances are used.

William Vickers, Tirshill, Sheffield, York, merchant, for his invention of a mode of obtaining tractive power from carriage wheels under certain circumstances.

John Clark, at present residing in Upper Thames-street, London, engineer, for his invention of a new or improved form or construction of a leg and foot for propelling carriages on rail or common roads, and a new combination or arrangement of machinery for locomotive carriages, by means whereof the weight of the load to be carried is rendered applicable as part of the power for moving or propelling the carriage on which it is supported or rests.

Charles Schuchardt, Cornhill, London, gentleman, for an improved method of smelting copper ore.

Thomas Horton, Princes-end, Tipton, Stafford, boiler-maker, and Thomas Smith, Horsley-heath, Tipton, Stafford, mine-agent, for their invention of certain improvements in the making or constructing of chains for pits, shafts, mines, or other purposes.

Elisha Hordson Collier, late of Boston, United States of North America, but now of Globe-dock factory, Rotherhithe, Surrey, civil engineer, for his invention of improved machinery for manufacturing nails.

Thomas Henry Ryland, Birmingham, Warwick, screw-manufacturer, for his invention of an improved manufacture of screws for wood, in iron, brass, copper, or any mixed metals, commonly known as wood screws.

John Ruthven and Morris West Ruthven, Edinburgh, civil engineers, for their invention of improvements in boilers for generating steam, economising fuel, and propelling vessels by steam or other power, and ventilating vessels; and which may be applied to mines and buildings.

Andrew Smith, Princes-street, Leicester-square, engineer, for certain improvements in the manufacture of ropes, for cables and other purposes to which ropes are applicable.

Joseph Christopher Gamble, St. Helen's, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist, for his invention of improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of sulphate of soda, muriatic acid, chlorine, and chlorides.

Edmund Butler Rowley, Manchester, surgeon, for an improved steam-engine, applicable to locomotive, marine, and stationary purposes.

William Newton, Office for Patents, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, civil engineer, for certain improved machinery for cutting and removing earth, which machinery is applicable to the digging of canals, and the levelling of ground for railroads or ordinary roads, and similar earthworks.

George Holworthy Palmer, Surrey-square, Old Kent-road, Surrey, civil engineer, and George Bertie Paterson, Hoxton, Middlesex, engineer, for their invention of certain improvements in gas meters.

SOUTH-EASTERN AND BRIGHTON RAILWAYS.—It is with sincere pleasure we hear that these companies have settled the differences which so long have divided their interests. Our readers are aware, by our history and description of the South-Eastern line in No. 34, that, by the Brighton Act, the South-Eastern Company had the power of purchasing, at cost price, twelve miles of the London and Brighton line; that is, from the junction of the South-Eastern and Brighton lines up to Croydon. In the event of this, the Brighton would have become a tributary branch and stream to the South-Eastern, and have been obliged to pay tolls as such. Placed in these peculiar positions, it was the interest of the South-Eastern Company to forward as much as possible the success of the Brighton, because they were thus aiding themselves; on the contrary, it was imagined to be the interest of the Brighton, if possible to destroy the South-Eastern, because they would then secure the whole line from Brighton to the Croydon junction. Hence have arisen so pleasant feelings between the two. Happily the good sense of the directors has enabled them to settle their differences on a fair and equitable footing, which will consolidate the interests of both into one, and, of course, be mutually beneficial to those two great lines. The South-Eastern Company are to purchase only one-half the disputed ground, namely, that next to their own, and the Brighton Company to retain the other; each company paying to the other a toll proportional to their traffic. Should the companies also hereafter deem it advisable to have a new line and terminus into London, it is to be, in the strict sense of the term, a co-partnership affair. We understand the agreement, under the Shakspeare-cliff, at Dover, has been contracted for at from £4000. to £6000. under the

PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT TRURO.

MARCH 25.

Purchaser.	Mines.	Tons.	Total	Price.	Stock on hand.	Total Amount.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MINES ROYAL	Consolidated Mines	77		7 9 0	478 11 6	
Co.	.....	68		8 4 0	341 4 0	
.....	.....	314		7 18 0	249 12 9	
.....	.....	31		4 19 0	133 9 0	
.....	.....	20		4 19 0	120 10 0	
.....	Wheal Ellen.....	36		5 1 6	294 4 0	
.....	.....	35		5 1 6	279 2 0	
			347			2234 3 3
2. VIVIAN & SONS.	Consolidated Mines	123		5 4 6	64 0 1	
Great St. George.	.....	80		2 10 6	249 19 6	
Wheal Ellen.....	.....	344		4 0 0	147 9 9	
.....	.....	248		2 4 0	53 18 0	
Fowey Consols. ....	.....	93		4 6 6	410 17 6	
.....	.....	84		4 18 6	413 14 0	
Levant.....	.....	66		8 10 0	305 3 0	
Wheal Leisure.....	.....	34		3 0 0	317 16 0	
Wheal Trehilly ....	.....	23		4 16 6	120 3 0	
.....	.....	18		3 0 0	54 0 0	
			479			2964 0 10
3. FREEMAN and Co.	Consolidated Mines	74		6 8 0	473 12 0	
.....	.....	75		7 5 0	254 12 6	
.....	.....	69		6 8 0	452 10 6	
.....	.....	65		5 7 6	349 7 6	
.....	.....	31		4 19 0	133 9 0	
.....	.....	30		4 19 0	120 10 0	
.....	.....	32		3 10 0	205 0 0	
.....	.....	124		3 4 0	64 0 1	
.....	Wheal Prudence..	41		3 3 0	123 3 0	
			467			3720 16 1
4. GREENFELL & Co.	Consolidated Mines	122		5 4 6	64 0 1	
Great St. George.	.....	80		3 10 6	249 19 6	
Wheal Ellen.....	.....	74		3 9 0	305 0 0	
Wheal Perran .....	.....	52		8 1 0	410 12 0	
.....	.....	38		11 0 0	435 4 0	
.....	.....	37		3 18 0	144 0 0	
.....	.....	18		2 11 0	63 18 0	
Levant.....	.....	62		11 9 0	709 28 0	
			3144			2302 15 7
5. SIMS, WILLIAMS, & CO.	Consolidated Mines	78		3 18 6	396 3 0	
Great St. George....	.....	61		2 7 0	148 7 0	
.....	.....	274		3 4 0	68 13 9	
Wheal Ellen.....	.....	344		4 3 6	147 9 9	
Wheal Perran .....	.....	19		3 11 0	63 18 0	
Wheal Prudence....	.....	41		4 15 0	200 15 0	
.....	.....	30		2 16 6	56 10 0	
			300			1800 16 6
6. WILLIAMS, FOSTER & Co.	Consolidated Mines	120		8 7 0	1002 0 0	
.....	.....	119		4 11 0	641 9 0	
.....	.....	106		4 12 0	496 2 0	
.....	.....	92		6 3 0	505 2 0	
.....	.....	80		9 3 0	727 11 0	
.....	.....	81		3 19 6	453 17 6	
.....	.....	76		3 0 0	331 18 0	
.....	.....	35		7 5 0	384 12 6	
.....	.....	314		7 18 0	249 12 9	
.....	.....	124		11 4 0	64 0 2	
.....	Great St. George....	74		4 3 0	267 2 0	
.....	.....	28		4 3 0	302 19 6	
.....	.....	274		3 14 0	98 13 0	
.....	.....	66		3 2 6	143 13 0	
.....	.....	21		3 19 6	125 9 6	
Wheal Ellen.....	.....	73		4 7 0	376 5 0	
.....	.....	244		2 4 0	53 18 0	
Fowey Consols. ....	.....	92		3 1 0	419 3 0	
.....	.....	79		16 0 0	497 14 0	
Levant.....	.....	56		9 4 0	1075 4 0	
Wheal Trehilly.....	.....	37		5 10 0	313 10 0	
.....	.....	49		6 12 6	324 12 6	
South Polgoth .....	.....	33		8 1 0	201 5 0	
Wheal Prosper.....	.....	17		6 10 0	110 10 0	
			1457			9000 8 8
			3276			10426 19 0

PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA.

MARCH 27.

Purchaser.	Mines.	Tons.	Total	Price.	Amount.	Total amount.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FREEMAN & Co.	Cobre	57		31 16 0	1244 0 0	
—	—	44		22 10 0	991 3 0	
—	Crown	77		6 0 0	463 2 0	
—	Dolgelly.	28		4 3 0	106 5 0	
			208			2805 0 0
GREENFELL & Co.	Cobre	18		28 7 6	510 10 0	
—	—	304		13 16 0	516 9 0	
—	—	31		11 0 0	1115 0 0	
—	—	31		5 0 0	109 12 0	
—	—	30		2 10 0	79 12 0	
—	Chili	29		35 11 0	1367 0 0	
—	Ballymurtagh	61		2 7 0	148 7 0	
—	—	18		3 8 0	44 4 0	
—	Tigros?	43		2 13 0	113 7 0	
—	Valparaiso.	94		22 9 0	2113 18 0	
—	Conisrore.	45		4 0 0	181 2 0	
—	—	40		2 9 0	74 0 0	
—	Llanberis.	41		3 3 0	130 3 0	
—	Chili	36		4 0 0	112 0 0	
—	—	10		13 0 0	134 18 0	
			614			6005 4 8
SIMS, WILLIAMS, & Co.	Cobre	100		15 4 0	1529 19 0	
—	Chili	30		53 8 0	1609 10 0	
—	—	28		52 10 0	1470 14 0	
—	—	22		53 0 0	1166 0 0	
			180			4781 19 0
VIVIAN & SONS.	Cobre	67		12 12 0	844 0 0	
—	—	90		12 10 0	619 12 0	
—	—	90		13 0 0	1072 10 0	
—	—	111		11 0 0	1249 10 0	
—	Chili	26		44 11 0	1419 6 0	
—	—	34		52 1 0	1240 4 0	
—	—	29		51 0 0	1021 0 0	
—	—	16		31 0 0	620 0 0	
—	—	27		26 13 0	567 11 0	
—	Ballymurtagh	119		3 0 0	404 3 0	
—	—	107		2 0 0	209 9 0	
—	—	91		3 12 0	203 12 0	
—	—	54		3 9 0	187 10 0	
—	—	53		3 11 0	186 9 0	
—	—	41		2 18 0	115 16 0	
—	Crown	110		7 1 0	778 0 0	
—	—	106		6 7 0	682 19 0	
			1004			11964 0 0
WILLIAMS & Co.	Cobre	76		12 10 0	900 0 0	
—	—	64		31 10 0	1993 0 0	
—	—	100		17 10 0	1600 17 0	
—	—	804		13 1 0	116 9 0	
—	—	73		39 4 0	2111 0 0	
—	Chili	96		19 11 0	1709 16 0	
—	—	78		13 4 0	1042 0 0	
—	—	20		29 2 0	704 2 0	
—	Knockmahon	134		8 11 0	1145 14 0	
—	—	102		9 10 0	880 10 0	
—	—	91		7 10 0	707 10 0	
—	—	65		9 2 0	589 9 0	
—	—	69		6 3 0	361 7 0	
—	Coba	116		10 0 0	1088 14 0	
—	—	78		17 3 0	1298 0 0	
—	—	90		16 10 0	1150 10 0	
—	—	32		14 12 0	447 12 0	
—	Crookham	70		3 14 0	410 9 0	
—	—	30		8 14 0	250 19 0	
—	—	55		10 14 0	571 10 0	
—	Conisrore.	6		30 1 0	228 0 0	
—	—	35		35 0 0	290 10 0	
			1819			21040 5 9
NEWSON, & Co.	Knockmahon	57		7 18 0	421 14 0	
—	—	37		3 7 0	171 0 0	
			94			421 14 0
VIGORS & Co.	Chili	106		14 7 6	1827 10 0	
—	Ballymurtagh	79		2 7 6	171 0 0	
			172			1998 10 0
			2007			20005 10 0

JOINT STOCK BANK

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of Capital.	Amount paid.	Price.	Dividend per cent.	When Dividend.
25,000	Agric. & Com. of Irel.	25	10	—	—	—
8,000	Australasia	10	40	60	8	Jan.
1,500,000	Bank of Scotland	—	85 1/2	204	—	—
20,000	Birmingham Bank.	20	10	25	10	Sept.
500,000	British Linen Co.	100	100	—	—	—
20,000	British North Amer.	50	25	25	19	—
100,000	Commercial	5	5	24 1/2	—	—
10,000	Colonial	10	25	30	—	—
5,000	Equitable Loan Co.	—	9	10	—	—
10,000	Foreign Banking Co.	2	9	—	—	—
2,000	Glasgow Union	50	50	65	—	—
10,000	Gloucestershire	50	10	25	10	Feb.-Aug.
6,000	Hampshire	50	5	—	10	—
10,000	Hibernian	100	25	21	4	—
3,000	Devon & Cor. Bg. Co.	20	20	35	—	—
30,000	London & Westmins.	100	30	22 1/2	8	Mar.
5,000	Lancaster	100	30	—	10	Aug.
20,000	Liverpool	100	125	22 1/2	6	June
60,000	London Joint Stock Co.	10	12	10	8	Mar.
50,000	Manch. & Liver. Dis.	100	15	16 1/2	7	—
20,000	Manchester	100	25	27	7 1/2	Oct.
20,000	Monm. & Glamorg.	20	19	16 1/2	13	—

North & South Wales	10	10	10	6
National Scotland	..	10	13	..

20,000	Nat. Bank of Ireland	30	17	17	6	—
10,000	Nat. Provincial Eng.	100	35	37	6	Jan.
80,000	Nor.&Cent. B. of Eng.	10	10	3	6	Dec.
10,000	Nat. Wilt.	25	8	9	7	—
20,000	Prov. Bk. of Ireland	100	23	43	8	July
4,000	Ditto New	19	10	164	8	—
2,000,000	Royal of Scotland	100	—	—	—	—
7,000	South African	—	—	—	—	—
20,000	S. of Ireland, Cork	25	—	3	—	—
4,000,000	Western of Scotland	—	—	—	—	—

V. of Eng. & S. W. Dis	20	124	124	5
Wilt. and Dorset	15	74	74	5

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES			
10,000 Alliance	10	5	—
2,500 Bath	20	16	1 Sept.
400 Bradford	25	25	10
5,000 British	40	16	12 Nov.
5,000 Do. Provincial	20	19	24
928 Birmingham	50	50	4 July.
2,400 Birm. & Staffordshire	50	50	4 Sept.
600 Brentford	50	50	24 April
4,256 Bristol	20	20	2 Feb.
1,250 Brighton	20	38	2
750 Do. New	20	11	34
2,471 Bristol, General	20	18	9
363 Carlisle	20	19	44 Nov.
4,000 Continental Consolidated	75	62	10
240 Canterbury	50	50	5
700 Chelmsford	50	50	4 Jan.
500 Cheltenham	50	50	4 Dec.
500 Cheltenham	50	50	8 Oct.
1,000 City of London	100	100	10 Sept.
1,000 Do. New	100	68	16 Dec.
500 Coventry	50	50	—
200 Derby	25	25	—
180 Dover	50	50	—
600 Dudley	20	20	18
4,500 Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	25	—
Edinburgh and Alcoa.	—	14	—
240 Exeter	50	50	—
4,000 Exeter	50	50	—
6,000 European	30	30	24
4,450 Glasgow	20	13	44 April
			Aug.

Swich Railw. Gas	10	1	20	1
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5,000	Do. Bonds	100	100	00	5	—
200	Ipawich	100	10	—	—	—
500	Isle of Thanet	25	20	20	5	Aug.
2,550	Independent	350	30	43	6	Oct.
240	Leicester	50	50	—	—	—
750	Little Coal Gas	20	20	—	—	—
500	Liverpool	242	242	52	2	—
	Do. N. Gas and Coke	100	100	07	—	—
	Do. (New Do.)	—	60	—	—	—
200	Maidstone	50	50	100	10	Feb.
579	Merx	50	59	28	3	June
579	Portsea	—	55	—	—	—
579	Portsmouth	—	55	—	—	—

.....	50	50	-
.....	100	50	00	4	50

600	Rochdale	50	15	—	—
600	South Metropolitan	50	19	18	Aug.
600	Sheffield	50	16½	—	—
600	Shrewsbury	50	10	—	—
120	Swansea	50	50	—	—
200	United General	50	45	38½	Jan.
240	Warwick	50	50	50	Jan.
400	Wakefield	25	25	22½	Jan.
750	Warrington	20	26	24	Oct.
600	Westminster Chartered	50	50	54	Dec.
600	Ditto New	50	16	16½	Dec.

ing	50	50	..	5	Aug
uth					

DOCKS.						
1063	Commercial	100	100	63	3	July
	East and West India Stock	100	100	115	..	Jan.
1,038	East Country	100	100	94	..	..
2,816	5s 10 London, Sth Ditto Bonds .....	..	..	67	28	Dec.
2,200	Bristol .....	..	..	102	4	..
5,574	Ditto Notes	147	147	80	21/12	Dec.
320	Folkestone Harbour Ditto Bonds	30	30	113	5	Nov.
1,000	Ditto Bonds .....	..	..	..	5	..
600	Grand Collier Docks	30	1	14	..	..

Charine, Stock	100	100	111 1/2	8 Jan
Ronda			101 1/2	44 Oct

500 Do. Bonds for 10 years	101	4	Oct.
500 Deptford Pier	20	3	4
Southampton	34	3	—
BRIDGES.			
50 Hammersmith	50	21	19 Jan
51 Southwark w. new sub.	63	2	—
50 Do. New of 74 per cent.	30	50	17 Dec.
50 Vauxhall	103	20	17 Dec.
50 Waterloo	100	1	—
50 Do. old Annuities of 42.	60	24	100 Feb.
50 New do. of 74.	40	21	100 Feb.
50 Ditto Bonds	—	120	—
WATER WORKS.			
Birmingham	25	20	20
Colchester	100	100	—
East London	100	100	172 6 Jan.
Glasgow	50	50	—
Grand Junction	—	—	—

Joint Stock	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Jan.
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Kent	100	100	45	2	Jan.
Liverpool Rootie	220	220	326	10	Jan.
New River Lead Bridge	—	—	—	—	—
Water Annals	—	—	62	24	Oct.
Manchester & Salford	100	30	344	17	Mar.
Portsea Island	30	30	—	—	—
Portsmouth & Farington	30	30	31	1	—
Ramsgate	10	8	10	—	—
Vauxhall, late No. Lond.	100	100	101	41	Oct.
W. Middlesex	614	614	103	44	Dec.
York Building Co. L. F.	100	100	26	114	Oct.

ROADS.

Archw. and Kent Tr.	30	30	—	1	1 & 7
Barking	100	100	224	14	1 & 7
Commercial	100	100	73	3	1 & 7
Do. East India Dock Br.	100	100	3	3	1 & 7
Great Dover Str.	—	79	—	18	1 & 7
Highgate Highway	—	201	3	—	—
New North Rd. Stock	100	100	—	—	—

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Adelaide (Gal. of Science)	30	—	—	—	—
London, W. Brompton Pl.	73	73	19	—	—
London University	100	100	18	—	—
Russell	30	30	6	—	—
Kimble College	—	—	—	—	—

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